

Money In Shanghai

Quotations Constant
No Great Change
Call Money Rates

(BY OUR FINANCIAL EDITOR)

The chief characteristics of the money market in Shanghai, in view of the variations that have been taking place in recent weeks, are that quotations are practically constant and that there is very little indication of any sweeping change in the near future. Changes in the money situation have been fractional ones, so far as the rates are concerned. If anything, the native rate of interest of seven mace per mille is merely a nominal one, and certainly does not represent the money market in its proper state. Business has been done at much below this.

Funds have continued to go to the interior, especially to Manchuria, but these were more than offset by the return flow from the interior. Leaving entirely out of consideration the preparations that would have to be made very shortly for the Chinese end of year settlements, which usually may be depended upon to cause some temporary strain particularly in the call money market, it may be said that the monetary situation is not likely to offer any complexities. Something like ten million ounces of silver will arrive here before the Chinese New Year, while some 3,500 bars came in on New Year's Day. For this reason there is a relaxation in call money rates. Whereas business used to be done some two weeks ago in sterling between December and March at a difference of as high as 2d., it is now difficult to get a penny.

Although there is no feverish activity among bankers to reloan funds, foreign bankers have been offering to lend at 12 per mille. The reservoirs of credit are once more getting full and funds continue to flow in from the agricultural districts and from independent sources, seeking profitable employment. The scarcity of new business ventures, contraction in ratios of industrial operations and exceptionally light inventories that are being carried in all lines and in all parts of the country give prospect of very much cheaper money after the Chinese New Year. With the strain of the financial settlement removed at the end of the Chinese present year, ample funds should again be obtainable in the Shanghai market for all classes of business.

Spring's range during the past few days was a particularly narrow one, and the exchange market might be described as having been pursuing a slightly erratic course. The few ups and downs are to be attributed rather to speculative activity than to the real situation here. There have been very few commercial bills negotiated. Trade is far from being stabilized in the port, and the volume of export is distinctly disappointing. The exports of many commodities show a marked decline over the same period last year. The uncertainty of the political situation continues to dominate the whole business situation in China, and foreign and Chinese business men are exercising caution.

The Hangchow and Nanking mints are still working on part time, but in all probability will work without restriction after the Chinese New Year. There is little fear of any serious crash this Chinese settlement owing to the fact that trade during the past year was very slack and the speculative activity of the Chinese dealers considerably restricted. The Chinese New Year should be a steady tide over without any untoward happening to upset the equilibrium of the money market. It is a matter of satisfaction to see the money market in Japan settling down to normal conditions. The year-end has passed without a hitch, and as regards the coming year there appears to be little anxiety among Japanese bankers. This may be taken as a good sign in one sense and to indicate that the public in Japan has recovered from the shock that came with the earthquake. The country, nevertheless, is facing a big increase in imports, and this is certainly not one to inspire great optimism. Of course, the Bank of Japan will be called upon to take a great share in the work of providing funds for reconstruction work. The Japanese Government is contemplating foreign flotations, and the success of the scheme should ease the situation.

An important and reassuring speech on Indian currency and exchange was delivered on December 2 by the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member of the Indian Government, at the conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon at Bombay. The Finance Member, while recognizing that the official rate of exchange for the rupee was not a satisfactory one, pointed out that in the present circumstances the

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather

Variable weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 60.8 and the minimum 21.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 50.1 and 22.1.

TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 16

The China Press

報陸大

No. 3790 Vol. XIII.

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China"

癸亥年十二月初一日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1924

大正十三年一月六號 第三號郵政特准 20 CENTS

WAGE AWARD IS REJECTED BY RAIL MEN IN ENGLAND

Serious Situation Is Seen As Result Of Ballot

STRIKE RUMORED

Union Officials Are Authorized To Call Out Men

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 4.—It is understood that a ballot of locomotive engineers and firemen on the question of accepting the findings of the Railway Wages Board has decided against acceptance of the Board's award.

It was stated last month that in the event of rejection the executive would call a national strike.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 4.—A serious situation on the railways is threatened as a result of the ballot of locomotive engineers and firemen, which embodied a provision empowering the executive to call a national strike if necessary in the event of the Railway Wages Board's award being rejected, but extreme measures are not likely before the Union seeks a modification of the award.

SAYS SEEING BY RADIO IS POSSIBILITY

Col. Malone Predicts New Advances In World Of Wireless

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 4.—Col. L'es-trange Malone, Chairman of the Radio Association, interviewed with regard to the recent transmission of American broadcasting by the British Broadcasting Company, forecast that 1924 would make television or seeing by wireless a practical possibility. It was at present possible for one individual to address simultaneously the people of Europe, Africa and America.

Nobody could foretell the ultimate development of international broadcasting. He urged an international agreement to control and coordinate these transmissions to give a fair share of the "ether space" to all stations of any country which had first-class programs or a news radio association. He had communicated with the League of Nations on the matter and a conference had been arranged for 1924 under the auspices of the League to consider all aspects of the problem.

Reach Agreement On Rail Claims

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Jan. 4.—The Director-General of Railroads, Mr. Davis, announces that a settlement has been reached amounting to \$1,696,000,000 in respect of all claims arising from the Government's control of the railways during the war.

A special prize of ten dollars will again be awarded for the best and most interesting amateur photograph of a Shanghai baby (under three years of age). Prints of photographs and the original film or plate must be submitted to the Photo Contest Editor, THE CHINA PRESS, not later than Wednesday of each week. Accompanying the prints must be the name and address of the sender and the name and address of the subject or the title of the photograph.

Franconia, World Tour Ship, Arrives Tomorrow Night For Two-Day Stay

Four Hundred Tourists Aboard Cunard Liner On Journey Around Globe—Ibanez, Famed Spanish Author, Is Passenger

The world-touring Cunard liner Franconia, with nearly 400 tourists aboard, will drop anchor off Woosung on Monday night, according to information received yesterday by the travel department of the American Express Company, which is conducting the Franconia cruise.

Tenders bringing incoming passengers from the ship are expected at the Customs Jetty at 9 and 9.30 a.m., Tuesday. The Franconia will remain off Woosung until Wednesday night, when it sails for Hongkong.

Elaborate plans have been made for the entertainment of the world tourists during their stay here. These include motor trips throughout the Settlement and to the Lung Wha Pagoda, shopping and sightseeing expeditions both in the Settlement and in the Chinese City and special arrangements for tiffins at the Astor House. A regular tender service will be operated to the ship during its stay here.

Heading the list of celebrities in the Franconia's cabin is Vicente Blasco Ibanez, famous Spanish author, who has been feted at every port at which the ship has so far touched. Mr. Ibanez is on a pleasure trip, but he likewise intends to write a book about his world tour which he will call "Around the World by a Novelist." Traveling with the Ibanez party is Madame Helena Ortuzar de Elguin, wife of the former Spanish ambassador to Chile, and Mrs. Alec Tweedie, the latter a well-known English authoress.

Percy W. Whatmough, general passenger agent in America for the Cunard Line is making the world voyage in celebration of thirty-three years of service with the Cunard Line.

The Franconia is a sister ship of the Cunard liner Laconia, which called at Shanghai last year on a world tour. She is 600 feet long, 77 feet beam and 30 feet draft and carries a crew of 440, commanded by Captain George Washington Melson.

The Franconia left New York on November 15 and made the trip around to San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal. After leaving San Francisco, the vessel called at Honolulu and Japan ports. It is understood that many of the tourists left the vessel in Japan in order to take the overland trip to Peking through Korea. They will rejoin the Franconia here and sail on to Europe and New York by way of Suez. The vessel is due back in New York on March 27.

Details of the latest outrage, which is said to involve five Chinese vessels, were not available, but it was stated that the Chungking had picked up 14 men of the junk Chean Chan Shun about three miles North Northwest of Tungsha. These men reported that seven of their fellows were still aboard the vessel, in the hands of the pirates. They also stated that four other junks had been pirated.

Details of the latest outrage, which is said to involve five Chinese vessels, were not available, but it was stated that the Chungking had picked up 14 men of the junk Chean Chan Shun about three miles North Northwest of Tungsha. These men reported that seven of their fellows were still aboard the vessel, in the hands of the pirates. They also stated that four other junks had been pirated.

Details of the latest outrage, which is said to involve five Chinese vessels, were not available, but it was stated that the Chungking had picked up 14 men of the junk Chean Chan Shun about three miles North Northwest of Tungsha. These men reported that seven of their fellows were still aboard the vessel, in the hands of the pirates. They also stated that four other junks had been pirated.

Details of the latest outrage, which is said to involve five Chinese vessels, were not available, but it was stated that the Chungking had picked up 14 men of the junk Chean Chan Shun about three miles North Northwest of Tungsha. These men reported that seven of their fellows were still aboard the vessel, in the hands of the pirates. They also stated that four other junks had been pirated.

Details of the latest outrage, which is said to involve five Chinese vessels, were not available, but it was stated that the Chungking had picked up 14 men of the junk Chean Chan Shun about three miles North Northwest of Tungsha. These men reported that seven of their fellows were still aboard the vessel, in the hands of the pirates. They also stated that four other junks had been pirated.

Details of the latest outrage, which is said to involve five Chinese vessels, were not available, but it was stated that the Chungking had picked up 14 men of the junk Chean Chan Shun about three miles North Northwest of Tungsha. These men reported that seven of their fellows were still aboard the vessel, in the hands of the pirates. They also stated that four other junks had been pirated.

CONTROL OF OIL FIELDS CLAIMED BY REBEL CHIEF

Mexican Revolt Assent Complete Possession

U. S. ARMS SALE 5,000 Rifles, Eight Planes Sold To Obregon

(Reuter's American Service)

Galveston, Jan. 4.—General Huerta's headquarters announce that rebels are now in possession of all the Mexican oilfields.

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Jan. 4.—The United States has sold to the Obregon Government 5,000 1917-model Enfield rifles, 5,000 rounds of ammunition and eight aeroplanes.

Mr. Weeks, the Secretary of War, states that half of the material will be paid for in cash and the remainder in 30 days. It was not all that Mexico requested but it would meet present requirements.

(Reuter's American Service)

El Paso, Jan. 4.—The rebel steamer Progreso, with supplies and troops on board, is reported to be on the rocks near Vera Cruz and to be in danger. Mexican Government ships are responding to the call for help.

PIRATES CAPTURE FIVE JUNKS OFF TUNGSHA, REPORT

Steamer Chungking Picks Up Part Of Crew Of Looted Vessel

News of fresh pirate depredations off the coast were received here yesterday when it became known that the Butterfield and Swire steamer Chungking had picked up part of the crew of a looted junk.

Details of the latest outrage, which is said to involve five Chinese vessels, were not available, but it was stated that the Chungking had picked up 14 men of the junk Chean Chan Shun about three miles North Northwest of Tungsha. These men reported that seven of their fellows were still aboard the vessel, in the hands of the pirates. They also stated that four other junks had been pirated.

Details of the latest outrage, which is said to involve five Chinese vessels, were not available, but it was stated that the Chungking had picked up 14 men of the junk Chean Chan Shun about three miles North Northwest of Tungsha. These men reported that seven of their fellows were still aboard the vessel, in the hands of the pirates. They also stated that four other junks had been pirated.

Details of the latest outrage, which is said to involve five Chinese vessels, were not available, but it was stated that the Chungking had picked up 14 men of the junk Chean Chan Shun about three miles North Northwest of Tungsha. These men reported that seven of their fellows were still aboard the vessel, in the hands of the pirates. They also stated that four other junks had been pirated.

Details of the latest outrage, which is said to involve five Chinese vessels, were not available, but it was stated that the Chungking had picked up 14 men of the junk Chean Chan Shun about three miles North Northwest of Tungsha. These men reported that seven of their fellows were still aboard the vessel, in the hands of the pirates. They also stated that four other junks had been pirated.

Details of the latest outrage, which is said to involve five Chinese vessels, were not available, but it was stated that the Chungking had picked up 14 men of the junk Chean Chan Shun about three miles North Northwest of Tungsha. These men reported that seven of their fellows were still aboard the vessel, in the hands of the pirates. They also stated that four other junks had been pirated.

Details of the latest outrage, which is said to involve five Chinese vessels, were not available, but it was stated that the Chungking had picked up 14 men of the junk Chean Chan Shun about three miles North Northwest of Tungsha. These men reported that seven of their fellows were still aboard the vessel, in the hands of the pirates. They also stated that four other junks had been pirated.

Details of the latest outrage, which is said to involve five Chinese vessels, were not available, but it was stated that the Chungking had picked up 14 men of the junk Chean Chan Shun about three miles North Northwest of Tungsha. These men reported that seven of their fellows were still aboard the vessel, in the hands of the pirates. They also stated that four other junks had been pirated.

Family Of Magnus Johnson In Washington

Mrs. Magnus Johnson, wife of the picturesque junior Senator from Minnesota, is pictured in her working garb outside her suburban home, near Washington, with two of her daughters—Agnes and Florence. Senator Johnson selected the cottage so that he might have a cow garage to "park" the family milk producer.

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Jan. 4.—The United States has sold to the Obregon Government 5,000 1917-model Enfield rifles, 5,000 rounds of ammunition and eight aeroplanes.

Mr. Weeks, the Secretary of War, states that half of the material will be paid for in cash and the remainder in 30 days. It was not all that Mexico requested but it would meet present requirements.

(Reuter's American Service)

Galveston, Jan. 4.—General Huerta's headquarters announce that rebels are now in possession of all the Mexican oilfields.

(Reuter's American Service)

El Paso, Jan. 4.—The rebel steamer Progreso, with supplies and troops on board, is reported to be on the rocks near Vera Cruz and to be in danger. Mexican Government ships are responding to the call for help.

SHANGHAI STREETS

By Irene Corbally Kuhn

Shantung Road. A street that is like a good many lives. Filled with big and little things of varying importance, crammed with humor and no stranger to tragedy, gay, serious, careless and industrious and withal so many-sided that the pattern of its personality is like that of a "crazy quilt" rather than a solid single color design.

The road is Shanghai's Fleece Street and Park Row. From Poochow road to Hankow road, it is the journalistic Main street of Shanghai. Here are housed no less than six of the city's great Chinese newspapers and, sandwiched in between their larger bulk, are the myriad small shops of the allied trades. Lithographing, printing, wood carving a photographer's shop or two Chinese hands used so long to performing every labor, from the coarsest to the most delicate, turn the presses with a nonchalance that is slightly contemptuous as the machine-printed sheets slip out from the pressman's hands.

A street that is narrow and dark where it is busiest and is flooded with sunshine where, deserting commerce for sentiment, it is the walled boundary of Shanghai's oldest cemetery, Ivy and moss-grown and as peaceful in its oblivion to the din outside as any countryside churchyard.

The way to "do" Shantung road is to begin at its end which is the noise and confusion of Avenue Edward VII and then, after a leisurely perambulation along its length, finish in the noise and confusion of its Nanking road beginning.

For a time the street is distressingly like any other Chinese street. Food shops, steaming odorously in the mild air of a winter day masquerading as spring. Sidewalk "sew-sew" amahs, putting a world of work and patient stitches into ragged coolie trousers and coats that must soon fall apart from sheer age and exhausted seams, reinforced so often that there is nothing left to strengthen. Slowly, however, the persistent personality of the street makes itself felt, and one walks along sensing the individual differences that relieve the sameness. Shanghai streets are like that. They all look alike in the sense of "family resemblance," but the industrious seeker finds the distinguishing features of the physiognomy that make each unique.

A row of open-faced shops that reminds one easily and immediately of New York's Baxter street. Overcoats swinging to and fro, old clothes in piles on shelves behind the counters. Everything, in fact, but the familiar trio of golden globes that tell all and sundry that within may be had relief from financial embarrassment by the company.

Mr. George J. McCarthy, who will have charge of the passenger business here of the combined Dollar and Admiral lines, has returned to Shanghai after a five months' business trip in the States. While at home he visited practically every large city in the country in the interests of the company.

Mr. George J. McCarthy, who will have charge of the passenger business here of the combined Dollar and Admiral lines, has returned to Shanghai after a five months' business trip in the States. While at home he visited practically every large city in the country in the interests of the company.

Mr. George J. McCarthy, who will have charge of the passenger business here of the combined Dollar and Admiral lines, has returned to Shanghai after a five months' business trip in the States. While at home he visited practically every large city in the country in the interests of the company.

Family Of Magnus Johnson In Washington

Mrs. Magnus Johnson, wife of the picturesque junior Senator from Minnesota, is pictured in her working garb outside her suburban home, near Washington, with two of her daughters—Agnes and Florence. Senator Johnson selected the cottage so that he might have a cow garage to "park" the family milk producer.

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Jan. 4.—The United States has sold to the Obregon Government 5,000 1917-model Enfield rifles, 5,000 rounds of ammunition and eight aeroplanes.

Mr. Weeks, the Secretary of War, states that half of the material will be paid for in cash and the remainder in 30 days. It was not all that Mexico requested but it would meet present requirements.

(Reuter's American Service)

Galveston, Jan. 4.—General Huerta's headquarters announce that rebels are now in possession of all the Mexican oilfields.

(Reuter's American Service)

El Paso, Jan. 4.—The rebel steamer Progreso, with supplies and troops on board, is reported to be on the rocks near Vera Cruz and to be in danger. Mexican Government ships are responding to the call for help.

SHANGHAI STREETS

By Irene Corbally Kuhn

Shantung Road. A street that is like a good many lives. Filled with big and little things of varying importance, crammed with humor and no stranger to tragedy, gay, serious, careless and industrious and withal so many-sided that the pattern of its personality is like that of a "crazy quilt" rather than a solid single color design.

The road is Shanghai's Fleece Street and Park Row. From Poochow road to Hankow road, it is the journalistic Main street of Shanghai. Here are housed no less than six of the city's great Chinese newspapers and, sandwiched in between their larger bulk, are the myriad small shops of the allied trades. Lithographing, printing, wood carving a photographer's shop or two Chinese hands used so long to performing every labor, from the coarsest to the most delicate, turn the presses with a nonchalance that is slightly contemptuous as the machine-printed sheets slip out from the pressman's hands.

A street that is narrow and dark where it is busiest and is flooded with sunshine where, deserting commerce for sentiment, it is the walled boundary of Shanghai's oldest cemetery, Ivy and moss-grown and as peaceful in its oblivion to the din outside as any countryside churchyard.

The way to "do" Shantung road is to begin at its end which is the noise and confusion of Avenue Edward VII and then, after a leisurely perambulation along its length, finish in the noise and confusion of its Nanking road beginning.

For a time the street is distressingly like any other Chinese street. Food shops, steaming odorously in the mild air of a winter day masquerading as spring. Sidewalk "sew-sew" amahs, putting a world of work and patient stitches into ragged coolie trousers and coats that must soon fall apart from sheer age and exhausted seams, reinforced so often that there is nothing left to strengthen. Slowly, however, the persistent personality of the street makes itself felt, and one walks along sensing the individual differences that relieve the sameness. Shanghai streets are like that. They all look alike in the sense of "family resemblance," but the industrious seeker finds the distinguishing features of the physiognomy that make each unique.

A row of open-faced shops that reminds one easily and immediately of New York's Baxter street. Overcoats swinging to and fro, old clothes in piles on shelves behind the counters. Everything, in fact, but the familiar trio of golden globes that tell all and sundry that within may be had relief from financial embarrassment by the company.

Mr. George J. McCarthy, who will have charge of the passenger business here of the combined Dollar and Admiral lines, has returned to Shanghai after a five months' business trip in the States. While at home he visited practically every large city in the country in the interests of the company.

Mr. George J. McCarthy, who will have charge of the passenger business here of the combined Dollar and Admiral lines, has returned to Shanghai after a five months' business trip in the States. While at home he visited practically every large city in the country in the interests of the company.

Mr. George J. McCarthy, who will have charge of the passenger business here of the combined Dollar and Admiral lines, has returned to Shanghai after a five months' business trip in the States. While at home he visited practically every large city in the country in the interests of the company.

FIRST SHIP OF ROUND THE WORLD LINE NOW ON WAY

Dollar Company's President Harrison Leaves San Francisco

HERE JANUARY 29

Brings Big Party Of American Commercial Men

With a capacity passenger list aboard—including trade representatives from all parts of the United States—the liner President Harrison sailed from San Francisco yesterday to blaze the trail for the Dollar Steamship Company's round-the-world line and inaugurate the first service of its kind in shipping's history.

The Harrison, which is one of the 522 class of ships, sailed exactly according to the schedule announced by the Dollar Company some time ago and is due to reach Shanghai on January 29 after stops at Honolulu and Kobe.

The passenger list is made up principally of members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and other Chambers of Commerce throughout America who are taking advantage of the round-the-world trip to make an American "trade extension" tour. The tour was arranged by the San Francisco Chamber, which issued invitations to 125 similar organizations throughout the United States and invited as well a number of prominent commercial men and officials of the country individually, including Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover; James A. Farrell, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, New York; and other outstanding figures in the commercial world.

The trade party will work for the furtherance of American trade and the improvement of trade relations with each of the fifteen countries to be visited and arrangements are being made for their entertainment at various ports by local American organizations.

A reception will be given here when the ship arrives by Shanghai American commercial men and others and the visitors, who will be here three days, will be given every opportunity to visit spots of interest.

It is also planned to hold a public reception aboard the Harrison in honor of the inauguration of the new service. The ship will lie at the Dollar Wharf and a frequent launch service will be provided. The Harrison will sail for Hongkong on February 1.

The sailing of the big new liner from San Francisco was made a gala event, not only by the Dollar Company but by the commercial organizations and others in the California port, and a special event was also made of the fact of the first round-the-world trip by the Dollar line. The ticket was purchased by Mr. H. C. Mortensen, one of the prominent members of the party sailing yesterday. The ticket was turned over at the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce by one of Mr. Stanley Dollar's little children.

The President Harrison, and successive vessels of the Dollar globe service, will call at Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Boston, New York, Havana, Balboa, Los Angeles and home to San Francisco.

The Harrison is scheduled to make the round trip in 110 days. The second ship in the round-the-world service will reach Shanghai four weeks after the Harrison and after April 5 a Dollar ship in this service will depart from Shanghai every fourteen days.

The ships of the new service are luxuriously appointed, as previously described, and each carry an excellent orchestra, as do the Admiral Line vessels at present. A high class service is assured by the company and there is every promise that the line in its new venture will receive hearty support at the hands of the commercial and traveling public.

Mr. George J. McCarthy, who will have charge of the passenger business here of the combined Dollar and Admiral lines, has returned to Shanghai after a five months' business trip in the States. While at home he visited practically every large city in the country in the interests of the company.

RISE IN SEINE CONTINUES, BUT LESS RAPIDLY

Workers Are Conveyed To Suburban Factories

Paris, Jan. 4.—The Seine rose 20 centimetres in the last 24 hours. The flood is tending to slacken and the maximum is announced for tomorrow.

The carrying out of preventive measures has hitherto preserved Paris from the flooding from which the south-east suburbs, especially Afortville, and the north-west suburbs, especially St. Denis, are suffering.

The rise of the Marne has reached several houses at Nogent-Champigny, Bry and Le Perreux. A certain number of factories in the Paris district are idle. A damage in the upper tributaries of the Marne is reported and also a slight rise in the basin of the Yonne.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 4.—The Seine is still rising but less rapidly. The flood is expected to reach the level of 24 feet tomorrow morning, when it is believed the maximum will be attained.

Workers at St. Denis are being conveyed to the factories in boats, manned by military engineers.

All shops at Afortville above Paris are closed. The trains are delayed and the population are evacuating the quarter of the town where the water is 4½ feet deep.

The water at Ivry caused an explosion of calcium carbide in a garage. Firemen, waist-deep, fought the flames, while the inhabitants of the neighboring block were saved from the fire by boats.

SEVEN KILLED IN BIG BLAST IN COAL MINE

Men Are Blown To Pieces By Force Of Terrible Explosion

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 4.—A terrible explosion occurred at midnight in Rhosaman colliery at Rhosaman Brynamman in the Swansea valley.

Seven men were engaged in driving a "drift" in search of coal. They were at the surface charging at the time of the accident. It is supposed that the explosives they were using became ignited. Six men were blown to pieces. Portions of their bodies were found in the river and scores of yards away. The seventh man died in hospital.

The explosion shook the neighborhood and was heard six miles away.

Three Are Charged As The Result Of New Year's Brawl

As a result of an altercation which huddled into a fight at New Maxim's Cafe on New Year's Eve three men were charged by the French Police before United States Commissioner N. E. Lorton yesterday morning.

The men charged are Jay Elmont, 18 Quinlan Gardens, R. B. Libby and Carl J. Johnson. It is stated that a fourth warrant has been issued for Claude L. Taylor. It is alleged that the defendants attacked and injured a French constable and that on account of the cuts and bruises he received, including a broken nose, he had to be removed to hospital.

The defendants, who were represented by Mr. F. J. Schuhl, were released on bail of \$100 each.

OUR MEDICAL ARTICLE

Owing to pressure of business the Shanghai physician and surgeon who writes the usual Sunday medical column for The China Press is unable to contribute to today's issue. A long article on an interesting medical subject together with answers to inquiries will appear next Sunday.

All inquiries should be addressed to THE MEDICAL EDITOR.

Wrigley's Gum

Aids Digestion

3 Sergeants Yield Rank To Give Hero Top Grade

Washington, Dec. 5.—Sergeant Samuel Woodfill, named by General Pershing as the outstanding hero of the world war, will retire from the army this month, after thirty-three years' service, in the highest non-commissioned grade through the voluntary action of three of his seniors in rank.

Promotion of the hero to the rank of master sergeant was made possible through the sacrifice of grades held by Sergeant Major Sewell, Sergeant McLaughlin and Sergeant Ackers, who offered to accept demotion in order that their comrade might be promoted.

Bogus Collector Of Fire Insurance Gets Prison Sentence

Drung Bing-san, aged Chinese charlatan, who had been collecting under the guise of a solicitor for the Shanghai Fire Brigade and the Japanese earthquake funds, has a ready explanation in all emergencies. Some years ago he did two years for obtaining 2,000 yen in connection with the purchase of a ship. He explained that he was then working on behalf of the Chinese Government.

Yesterday at the mixed Court a number of receipts with which he had been equipped were produced. They bore the initials "S.F.B." and were issued by him when collecting sums which he declared were for the maintenance of the Fire Brigade. Taxed with the fact he several witnesses, he yesterday explained that the initials did not mean "Shanghai Fire Brigade," but they stood for "Stop Fire Turns," a laudable slogan, if somewhat ambiguous as to means, and worthy of support. Drung will now do another two years.

New Cabinet Is Organised By Kiyoura

(Continued from Page 1)

Commerce, Viscount Toshitsada Maeda; Minister of Railways, Count Yenkiichi Oki.

Mr. Kishiburo Suzuki was formerly Vice-Minister of Justice and is now the Procurator-General.

Viscount Toshitsada Maeda was Minister of Communications in the Kato Ministry. Baron Yoshio Fujimura is a business executive and a former director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in Shanghai and London. He has never held political office before and has been a Member of the Upper House since 1918.

The tentative cabinet is composed of four members of the Kenkyukai Party and four members from the Minority Parties. The Ministers of War and the Navy are not Members of Parliament.

Later.—The Cabinet outlined this morning has been accepted. Its installation will probably take place on Sunday.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokyo, Jan. 5.—Viscount Kiyoura this morning visited Viscount Takahashi, the President of the Seiyukai Party, and Viscount Kato, the President of the Kenmeikai Party, asking for the support of both Lower House parties. He made a statement that no party can carry on without such support. Neither Viscount Takahashi nor Viscount Kato would promise to support the new Government.

The consensus of opinion is that the Cabinet will live only until after the Imperial wedding. The selection of Baron Fujimura is viewed with amusement as it is an unprecedented action. Heretofore the foreign Minister has been chosen from an exclusive group of trained diplomats, but now an amateur has been selected.

CAPT. AMUNDSEN TO CARRY AIR MAIL FROM POLE

Air Magazine Announces Arrangements With Polar Flier

The Aeronautical Digest Publishing Corporation, 1 Madison Ave., New York, announces the completion of their arrangement with Captain Roald Amundsen, the North Pole Aviator, whereby an opportunity is offered to the public to send a post card addressed to any address from the North Pole. The card will require a stamp which will carry it to Norway and a special stamp will carry it over the North Pole and to the party to whom it is addressed.

The card, which is specially lithographed, can be deposited in any mail box or post office in the world after being stamped. The cost is 0.51 and the proceeds will be used toward the expenses of the expedition. Orders for the cards with stamped addressed envelopes should be sent to the Aeronautical Digest at the New York address at once.

The U.S. Navy, Secretary of the U. S. Navy, has appointed Lieutenant Ralph E. Davison of the Navy to represent the United States on the Trans Polar flight. Lieutenant Davison will have command of one of the three seaplanes to be used on the expedition.

The purpose of the expedition is strictly scientific and to solve the last great geographic problem by exploring the million square miles of the unknown territory in the Arctic between the North Pole and Alaska.

HUSBAND GIVEN DIVORCE FROM JAPANESE STAR

Madame Tamaki Miura Remains In America To Sing In Opera

(Reuter's Service)

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Tamaki Miura, Japanese prima donna, announced here today she had received word that her husband, Dr. Masataro Miura, noted Japanese physician, had been granted a divorce from her in the courts of Tokyo, Japan.

Mrs. Miura is here with an opera company to sing in the title role of "Madame Butterfly" tonight.

The divorce, she said, was the result of a mutual agreement between herself and her husband, who is one of Japan's most noted physicians, a post-graduate of Yale University, holder of a professorship in Tokyo University and internationally famous as an experimenter with vitamins.

Talking through an interpreter she explained that, because she is following her art in the western world and her husband is kept at home with experiments and scientific study, they agreed some months ago through several interchanges of letters that a separation was advisable.

Dr. Miura, his former wife said, is about 40 years old. They had no children. They were married eight years ago, following Mrs. Miura's graduation from a Japanese music conservatory.

ARE YOU IN THE S.V.C. CAVALRY?

If so at Silberman's you will find your want in a real up to quality Army Leather Cavalry dark brown Glove with Strap.

All sizes. Get your size while they last and avoid disappointment.

SILBERMAN'S. Opposite Astor House.

Shanghai Streets

(Continued from Page 1)

simple expedient of exchanging your coat, gloves or watch for a pawn ticket. In place of the Moslem bearded "uncle" who, with none too gentle gestures urges you to enter, suggesting at the same time that this is a one-price store but what is the best you can do, there is that sharper business man, the Oriental.

Take the one in the crushed straw-colored knitted cap with the tassel. Ostensibly, he is a seller of overcoats. However, with the mild weather he realizes that business is not likely to be very brisk. From a hidden recess he has dug out a complete set of creams, lotions and other requisites for the maintenance of the perfect complexion. At the risk of bursting a blood vessel and his entire set of vocal chords, to say nothing of wearing out the bronze-tongued bell with which he alternately makes his announcements, he is expatiating on the virtues of his wares. It must be a hopeless task for in proportion as his voice rises and the crowd decreases, his stock increases, being augmented constantly by a small boy who believes in the principle of displaying the whole works, and is busily dragging out stock and keeping his mouth open.

There is a curio shop on Shantung road that has in its dusty recesses an occasional fine piece. Yesterday, despite the proximity of the Chinese New Year and the increased necessity for doing more business, the shop was given over to the incantations of six Taoist priests, scarlet ceremonial robes over their drab everyday gray. Far back in the store, before the ancestral shrine, were two principal monks who mingled their voices with the chanting rising in a monotone with the smoke from the incense and the red joss candle.

Nearer the entrance, kneeling before a table covered with a magnificently embroidered strip of red satin, were four others whose devotions were not allowed to interfere with their curiosity. Regularly, first one then the other would turn and gaze at the hanging-mouthed populace, including your correspondent, who darkened the doorway and were busily engaged in "look-see."

The largest of the quartet spat industriously, every time he turned, which was often, yet never missed a note.

A small boy, in sackcloth, probably the young son of the deceased parent for whom the memorial services were being held wandered miserably about the shop, his whole small-boy soul more concerned with being somewhere else than in that prayerful, heavy atmosphere.

ONLY 3 PROVINCES FINANCE BUREAUS OF PEKING RULE

No Tribute Is Received From Any Other Part

Only three out of 22 provinces are making their remittances to Peking regarding provincial revenue, according to the Peking correspondent of the Shun Pao, Chinese daily of Shanghai. They are Shansi, Shensi and Kansu, which had made regular transfers of federal taxes on wine and tobacco, licenses, native customs, registration and stamps to the Central administration.

Sinkiang, while filing complete reports of receipts of the various items of income, fails to remit any money on the ground that the funds are required for provincial expenditures, agreeing not to make any claims on Peking provided it is made exempt from sending the financial tributes.

Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Anhui had long refrained from making any remittance, while Kiangsu stopped its contribution as soon as Chi Hsieh-yuan assumed the Tuchun-

ship. Chahar, Jehol and Suiyuan are unimportant as revenue producing areas, so they make further claims on Peking besides selling their income.

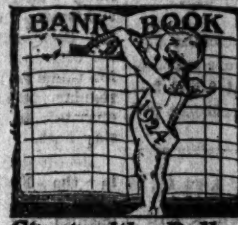
Peking stopped as soon as a self-government was proclaimed in Hangchow, while Fukien ceased financing Peking officialdom during the administration of Li Hou-chi. To collect from Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Szechuen, Kweichow and Hunan, or course, is out of question since they had all been alienated from the Central Government.

Peking depends on the salt surplus and loans for financing the various administrative bureaus, the customs surplus having been almost entirely pledged to secure national bonds.

Belgian General Honored By France

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 4.—General De-goutte today presented to the Belgian General Rucquoy the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and sent him a telegram of sympathy and admiration on the occasion of his relinquishing the command of the Belgian Army of Occupation.



TURN OVER A NEW LEAF

Another Year Ahead

A year filled with opportunity for those who are determined to get ahead.

An active savings account in this bank is preparedness for the opportunities that 1924 will present.

Come in To-day

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

"The Bank of Personal Service"

Corner of Nanking and Szechuen Roads

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

OUR

ANNUAL WINTER SALE

OF

Drapery, Millinery, Ladies' and Men's Outfitting and Furnishing Goods

COMMENCES

MONDAY, JANUARY 7th

All Goods Marked at BARGAIN PRICES

Do not miss this opportunity

GENUINE REDUCTIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

FOR PRESENTS WHICH THE REFINED WOMAN WILL APPRECIATE

TRY

Houbigant, Coty, Lalanne, Nicol Perfumes

From

PHARMACIE MODERNE

286-8 Avenue Joffre

19 JINKEE ROAD

HIRE CARS

OPEN or CLOSED

\$1.00 For 20 Minutes \$3.00 Per Hour

WEST-189

19 JINKEE ROAD



DON'T BE LIKE THIS AT PARTIES

So unpleasant to keep on smelling when you are shaking out. And a cold is infectious, you may pass it on to others. You can't help sneezing the germs every time you sneeze. But you can check the cold quickly by taking

QUINCIN

Relief is felt after taking one or two doses. QUINCIN is sold by

A. S. WATSON CO.

The Shanghai Pharmacy Limited

16 NANKING ROAD

WATSON'S MINERAL WATER CO.

Manufacturer the Best of Waters

Under the Best of Conditions

They are Pure and Popular

Office and Factory.

134 North Szechuen Road, Telephone No. N. 759

Depots: 11 Ningpo Road, Telephone C. 2726

Telephone: North 195

A. B. WOOD, Manager

Westinghouse U.S.A. Lamps



SPARE MOTOR LAMPS

Spare Lamps are as important as spare tires. Every motorist should carry a few—better yet, a Westinghouse motorist's lamp kit. It protects the other man as well as yourself.

Get them at first class Garage and Electrical Dealers.



Westinghouse Electric International Co. 1 The Bond

CALIFORNIA SWEETS

\$1 and \$2 per box

CALIFORNIA PHARMACY

George Wilhelm, Manager.

155 Avenue Joffre, Tel. Central 1895.

Removal Notice

The Offices Of
THE CHINA PRESS
has removed

to

No. 14, KIUKIANG ROAD
(Corner of Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads)

and occupies the large suite vacated by the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., on
SECOND FLOOR

This removal became necessary as the premises occupied for so many years at 41 Canton Road are now, owing to the growth of The China Press, too small for the requirements of the paper.

All former Telephone Numbers are cancelled as a 15-line switchboard has been installed.

For all Departments and Individuals, call

CENTRAL 1431

WOOD DEMANDS FULL BROBE OF MONEY CHARGES

Denies Allegations Of Using
His Post To Influence
Rate On Tails

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Manila, Jan. 5.—Charges published in the United States that Governor-General Wood has been using his official position to influence the exchange rate of Chinese funds through the Philippine National Bank and that he has also been permitting his backers in the 1920 campaign to reap their losses through investments here have evoked the following from Governor-General Wood.

"I hope there will be a full and complete investigation, the sooner the better, and that they will let the chips fall where they may. The only member of my staff with Philippine investments is one constabulary officer who has a few shares in the Davao plantation."

Source Near to Governor-General Wood have made a statement that the charges that Governor-General Wood benefited through the speculation of his son, Lieutenant Osborne C. Wood, are a baseless falsehood.

DEL MONTE CAFE GIVING BIG SHOW THIS EVENING

The biggest ballet entertainment ever staged at the Del Monte is to be put on at that popular cafe tonight the management announces.

The show will include over thirty artists and three special ballet numbers will be given, in addition to other entertainment features. The show is being staged by Ballet Master Jean D'Amboise and Mr. Hamilton, producer, and is in the nature of a benefit for these two able artists who are sailing for Manila shortly to stage entertainments during the Manila carnival.

The first ballet is scheduled to be given at 11 o'clock tonight, the second at about one and the third at shortly after two, the cafe remaining open until 3 o'clock. An admission fee of \$1 will be charged, the entire proceeds to go to the Amarsky and Mr. Hamilton and the company.

Manager Al Israel, of the Del Monte, is sailing for America by the President Wilson and while at home will close a contract with a number of singers and dancers who, he declares, will make up the best and best company of entertainers ever seen in a Shanghai.

Money In Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)
The Government had no choice but to adopt an arbitrary rate, although in most cases is 4d. was taken as the basis. The preliminary aim, he said, was to recover a gold standard for the rupee just as England's aim was to restore the old parity of sterling with gold. By selling two million pounds sterling gold in India against sterling, the Indian Government would be converting a non-interest bearing asset into an interest-bearing asset.

There seems to be some misapprehension in India regarding the nature of the trade balance "favorable" to India, for since January, 1922 almost every single month has shown a considerable surplus in favor of India. It is natural to expect that as long as exports exceed imports, as at present obtains in India, the exchange rate of the rupee must rise, more especially as the Secretary of State for India exhausts his capacity to sell rupees in London. Sales of Council bills in London have been heavy.

Minister Schurman On Way To Canton

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, Jan. 5.—Dr. Schurman, American Minister, left for Canton yesterday afternoon, after which he will return to Peking.

MORTON HOSPITAL

Special Attention to Surgical Diseases, Radium for Cancer, and Modern Treatment for Diabetes.
1000 PINE STREET, San Francisco Cal. U.S.A.

KLIM POWDERED MILK

MUTT & JEFF

(Copyright 1922 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)



Jeff Slips Mutt A Hot Shot



By Bud Fisher



News Brevities

The executive committee of the American University Club will meet on Monday at 12.15 in the afternoon at the Union Club.

The New World Amusement Park will resume its business late this month. The opening day is provisionally set for January 29th.

The removal of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs from Bubbling Well Road to Ching Kee Road near the Arsenal has been postponed to February 1 on account of the delay in the construction of the paths round the new building.

A beautifully illustrated catalogue has just been issued by the well-known London jewellers, the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co., of 112 Regent Street. A splendid range of jewellery is shown, also dainty articles suitable for presents, besides the widely known Regent Plate.

A program of especial interest is announced for the coming meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club on Friday, January 11, at 4.30, in Headquarters, 66 Szechuen Road when Mr. J. B. Powell will speak on "Current Political Events in China." Members are asked to bring all interested friends, men as well as women.

Mr. Chang Ping-shin, the noted scholar and revolutionist, celebrated his 56th birthday yesterday at the Far Eastern Hotel.

Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. will sail shortly for the United States to recuperate his health.

Fire which broke out at about 5.30 o'clock last evening damaged a Chinese lantern shop and a basket makers' shop at B-491 and B-490 Sinza Road. Sinza Division of the Fire Department checked the blaze and prevented its spread to adjoining buildings. The damage to the two shops was confined to the first floors.



Watch them grow

and by the weighing machine see how their weight increases when they take this renowned strength-maker which also protects them from coughs, colds, lung trouble, and childhood ailments.

Scott's Emulsion



Best for children.

Just as good for adults.

PREMIER BRUCE IN APPEALS FOR EMPIRE RADIO

No Obstacle Now To Definite Conclusion, Australian Leader Asserts

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 4.—"The date of my departure is approaching and I cannot longer remain silent on the question of Empire wireless, on which there should be no real difficulty in coming to a definite conclusion" runs the opening passage of a statement issued by Mr. S. M. Bruce, the Australian Prime Minister. He points out that one station

in Britain is utterly inadequate to meet the demands of the service which the Dominions desire to see installed, but, owing to the dispute between the British Post Office and Marconi's, there is no prospect of more than one station being erected, which will mean that Empire wireless will be very seriously handicapped.

Mr. Bruce contends that either the Post Office should reach an agreement with Marconi's permitting the latter to erect further stations or a definite statement should be published showing why the negotiations failed thus to enable the public to allocate the blame.

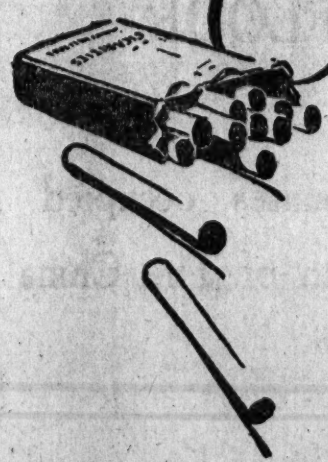
German Money In U. S. Is Negligible, Says Secy. Mellon

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Washington, Jan. 4.—Secretary of Germany, Secretary Mellon today declared that the United States would not assist in locating German funds invested in America.

"Whatever German money" is invested in the United States is merely a negligible factor in comparison with the native wealth of Germany," Secretary Mellon said. "That native wealth, were it to be used unrestrainedly for fear or stubbornness, would prove ample to take care of Germany's obligations."

Isn't this
what you want
in a cigarette?



A cigarette that's mild and yet lets you know you're smoking.

A cigarette that's blended to give you every bit of the tobacco's fine flavor.

A cigarette that tastes right all day long whether you smoke three or twenty.

A cigarette that satisfies.

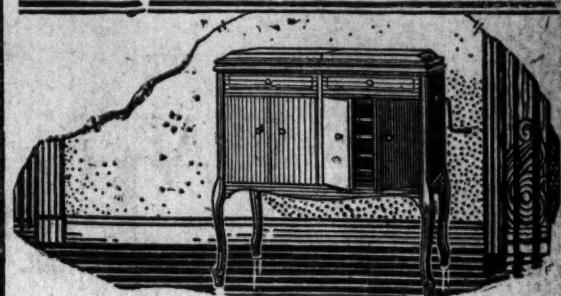
If this is what you want in a cigarette, try Chesterfield.

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

Of finest Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

They Satisfy

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.



See and Hear This New Victrola

We will gladly play any Victor records for you and show you how this instrument can easily be yours.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

37 Nanking Road
Victor Distributors



AGOBILIN "GEHE"

A prophylactic against
the tendency to
GALL STONES

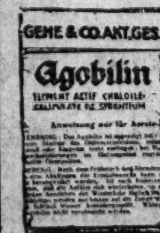
Sole Agents:

J. LAMBOOY & CO.
14 Hankow Road,

Retailed:

American Drug Co.

Sine Pharmacy,
6a Broadway.



EAGLE SPECIAL
FOR ONE WEEK

GOOD RICH RUBBER

Hot Water Bottles and Syringes
Extra Special

2 qt. Hot Water Bottles \$2.95
3 qt. " " " \$3.55

THE EAGLE DRUG CO., Inc.

P-527 NANKING ROAD

PHONE 6, 7007

HALL & HOLTZ, Ltd.

ANNUAL STOCKTAKING SALE

An event in which VALUES speak LOUDER than words.

A visit here now will quickly prove how radical are the price REDUCTIONS and the BIG advantages of buying liberally for both present and future needs.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT

FIRST FLOOR

The following are only a few of the bargains offered:—

ALL WOOL LAMB CLOTH in various shades, 50" wide. Usual price \$15.50.

Sale price only **\$10.75** per yard.

A Very Special Line in **WOOLLEN GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS**. Usually Sold at \$2.95 per pair.

Our Sale price **\$1.00** per pair.

TURKISH TOWELLING, 18" wide. Before offered at 60 cts.

To be Cleared at **35 cts.** per yard

Our Special **ALL WOOL BLANKETS**, Size 48 inches by 68 inches. Usual price \$13.50

Sale price **\$9.75** each.

FOOTWEAR DEPARTMENT

An opportunity to purchase your Evening Shoes in Satin and Gold, at **\$5.00** and **\$7.25** per pair.

Children's Boots from **\$3.75** per pair.

Men's Shooting Boots at **\$19.75** pair.

Men's Keltic Shoes at **\$12.75** per pair.

GENTS' DEPARTMENT

300 pairs all wool $\frac{1}{2}$ hose. All Sizes from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 ins. Sale price **75 cts.** pair.

250 Day Shirts, All Sizes. Sale price **\$2.50** and **\$3.50** each

300 pairs of Gents' Tan Cloves Sizes 8, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ at **\$4.50** pair

500 Caps, Smart Tweed patterns To Clear at **\$1.00** each

150 Dozen Ties, Wide open end Special Sale price **\$1.25** each

50 Dozen Knitted Ties - - - - - **75 cts.** each

25 All Wool Sweaters, to clear - - - **\$5.95** each

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

Cretonnes, Tapestries, French Brocades, Embroidered, Curtains, Stair Carpets, Linoleum, Cork Carpet, Casement Cloths etc., etc.

All Greatly Reduced

BRITAIN ACTS IN SEIZURE OF 'RUM STEAMER'

Release Of Members Of Crew
Is Requested Of United
States

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Jan. 4.—Britain at the instance of the Canadian Government has requested the release of the crew of the steamer Tomako, which was seized by the prohibition authorities on November 26.

Britain is also asking for further information respecting the seizure, British investigation having shown that the Tomako, which is Canadian-owned, was seized well outside the three-mile limit. British officials feel that they have an alternative to insisting on the rights of British-owned vessels outside the traditional three-mile radius which must remain law until the new treaty extending the limit to an hour's steaming distance from the shore becomes effective.

The American authorities still profess doubt as to the bona-fides of the Tomako's British registry and would like the question of seizure in such cases outside the three-mile limit settled in American courts.

Dismiss Charge Against Motorist

A charge of violation of the traffic regulations brought against Mr. P. W. Peyram, of the Public Works Department, was dismissed by United States Commissioner N. E. Lorton yesterday, the motorist being given the benefit of the doubt.

It was alleged by the police that Mr. Peyram was proceeding toward the Bund on Nanking Road and was approaching Szechuen Road when the red light was switched on and that he kept on going until called back by the policeman on duty. The defendant said he was about to turn to the left into Szechuen Road and thought he was entitled to do so under the regulations. Mr. Schuhl, defendant, stated that his client was on his way to the General Hospital.

Wedding

TOSCANI-CHADDERTON

The wedding took place yesterday afternoon at St. Joseph's Church of Miss Helen Chadderton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Chadderton, and Mr. Siena Toscani, of the indoor staff of the Chinese Maritime Customs. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father MacDonald.

The altar was beautifully decorated in white flowers while feathery bamboo, brightened with poinsettia, made a graceful arch over the center aisle. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a draped gown of white silk lace over satin crepe, the skirt caught up with orange blossoms. The long sleeves were lined with white fur and the long veil was of embroidered tulle. The bridal bouquet was of white carnations.

Miss Kathleen Lynch, the maid of honor, wore peach-colored taffeta, with skirt founced with silver lace, a wreath of silver leaves in her hair and a posy of tea roses. The mother of the bride wore grey silk with touches of blue and carried a shower bouquet of pink carnations.

The bridegroom was attended by Mr. A. C. Hyde Jay, who acted as best man; the ushers being Messrs. C. Chadderton, a brother of the bride, and Mr. C. T. Hall. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 33 Yangtsepoen Road, which was elaborately decorated with bamboo and poinsettia, the bride party receiving under a bamboo arch from which was suspended a floral bell of white and green. When Mr. and Mrs. Toscani left for their honeymoon trip which will be up in Hanseow, the bride wore a three piece suit of brick colored cardigan, with hat to match.

Football

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 4.—The following are the amended results of the Scottish League (First Division) matches played on January 1:

Motherwell 3, Hamilton 1.
Raith Rovers 2, Clyde 1.
St. Mirren 0, Kilmarnock 1.
Airdrieonians 4, Falkirk 1.
Ayr United 1, Greenock Morton 0.
Celtic 2, Rangers 2.
Dundee 1, Aberdeen 1.
Hearts 1, Hibernians 1.

Obituary

SAMUEL L. FROST

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Bubbling Well Cemetery for the late Samuel L. Frost, night jailer at the American jail. Representatives of the Spanish-American War Veterans and many friends attended the services, which were conducted by the Rev. C. M. Drury. Cremation followed.

Wreaths were sent by the following: Spanish-American War Veterans, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Dahl, W. I. Eisler, H. E. Hongberg, Savoy Hotel Company, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, Office of the United States Marshal, L. C. Bobbitt. Mr. Frost was born at Luttrell, Tenn., March 4, 1877 and enlisted in Co. "E," 4th Tennessee Volunteers, July 2, 1898. He served more than 23 years in the United States Army, and on his departure from Tientsin en route to the United States for retirement, the commanding officer of the 15th Infantry issued a general order commending him for his long and faithful service, almost 26 years of which was in that regiment.

Sergeant Frost was a member of Wm. Fitzgerald Camp No. 22, United Spanish War Veterans, at Tientsin.

He is survived by a brother, Mr. John O. Frost, who resides in Columbus, Ga.

More Protest On Customs Seizure

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 5.—Sir Francis Aglen, the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, has received further telegrams strongly protesting against any misappropriation of Customs surplus funds from Chinese bankers and Chambers of Commerce of Hankow, Chinkiang, Changshu (Kiangsu), Nantunghow and Yangchow. These show that the Chinese protests are not confined to the treaty ports but are widespread throughout the commercial center of China.

QUAKES AGAIN NEAR ADRIATIC; SEVERAL HURT

(Reuter's Service)

Ancona, Jan. 4.—There were 16 earthquake shocks today in the neighborhood of Pesaro. Shocks in the neighborhood of Mondolfo, Marotta and San Costanzo caused damage. Several persons were injured. The authorities are providing shelter for the people, who in spite of the snow refuse to return to their homes.

Woman's Club To Stage Vaudeville

"God gives us our relatives. Thank God we can choose our friends!" This adage must have been written by a man who had been turning the pages of the family album. Come and see if you do not agree with him when you see "The Family Album," one of the attractions of the vaudeville performance and feature picture which is to be presented at the Olympic Theater at nine o'clock on January 25 by the Building Fund Department of the American Woman's Club. The "Album" made such a hit at the entertainment a year ago that Mrs. Clapp, its originator, has consented to add some new pictures with different stories. Tickets will soon be placed on sale at \$3, 2 and 1.

Bavaria Seeking Rights Of States

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The Bavarian Government has addressed a Memorandum to the Chancellor, suggesting revision of the Constitution for the purpose of facilitating the re-establishment of the independence of individual States and their greater participation in the affairs of the Reich, particularly foreign affairs.

FOR QUICK AND EFFICIENT
HIRE SERVICE
TELEPHONE NUMBER 1 FOUR LINES
NORTH EAST WEST

Plan Debentures For Zinc Combine

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 4.—Reuter's Agency learns in connection with the Empire Zinc Combination that Lloyds Bank and the National Bank of Scotland are issuing on January 9, on behalf of the Union Underwriting Agency Limited, £1,500,000 of 7 percent first mortgage debenture stock at 99 percent redeemable at 102 by a 2 percent sinking fund. All stock is repayable at the same price not later than 1945.

The Burma Corporation will pay interest on the four million shares mortgaged to the Trustee of Lloyds Bank regardless of the

profits from zinc smelting and the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

The present profits of the Company are estimated at £165,000 per annum, of which £133,000 will be produced by the continuance of the present rate of dividend declared by the Burma Corporation. The Directors estimate that in two years profits should reach £350,000.

Wrigley's Gum
Peppermint Coated

JUST ARRIVED

A fine selection of FANCY-BOXES
for packing presents of all kinds
The Universal Post Card and Picture Company
50 Range Road

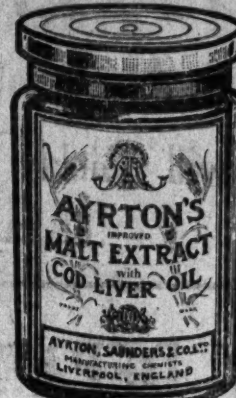
PAINTING & DECORATING

PHONE WEST 3466

125 Bubbling Well Road

UPSON PAINT COMPANY, INC.

On sale at all
Chemists & Stores



The wide-mouth of the jar permits of the easy insertion of a large spoon.

Rich in Vitamines
and flesh-forming
elements Ayrton's
preparation builds
Strong men, Health-
y women, and
Robust children.
Take it regularly
and see how rapidly
you put on weight

Build yourself up
for the Winter
with

Ayrton's Malt Extract
(Improved) **Cod Liver Oil**

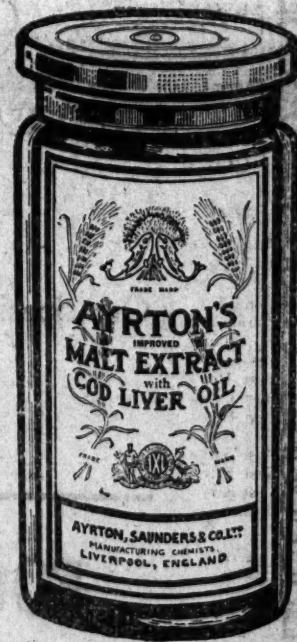
Study economy

Ask for the

**LARGE
TWO POUND
FAMILY JAR**

It contains
twice the Quantity

It must be **Ayrton's**
None other is "just as good"



Reduced facsimile of the
large two pound family jar.

Pick a Good
Gas-and
Stay With It



To obtain full power and
mileage from each gallon
of gasoline, select Pratt's
—adjust your carburetor for
it—then use it Exclusively.

"Pratt's"

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

SPECIAL
OFFER
\$18.00
per case

**HENRI D'ORLEANS
EPERNAY CHAMPAGNE**

VINTAGE 1911

is
"HARD TO BEAT"

24 PINTS
OR
12 QUARTS.



S. HEIMANN & Co.

19A Canton Road

Sole Distributors

Tel. C. 1004

SEARCHLIGHTS ON TSINPU LINE AS BANDIT CURE

Railway Adopts Novel Equip- ment For Night Running Trains

High-power electric search lights as a deterrent to possible bandit attacks is the latest precautionary measure taken by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the famous "Blue Express" of which line was derided and held up by the Lin-cheng outlaws last spring.

The managing director of the line announces that in addition to "police" cars, which are being attached to the express and mail trains, two of these high-power search lights are being put in use, one attached to each side of the guard car. The lights may be swung in any direction and throw a brilliant beam of light a distance of 1,500 to 1,800 feet. They are so arranged that they can be swung out from the car windows and used for reconnoitering purposes while the trains are on night runs.

The attachment is a novel one in railway operation and the officials of the line believe that it will prove a success.

The police cars, at present attached to the up and down express and mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, carry an armed escort and machine guns. The same equipment will be attached to all the Tientsin night trains in due course. The search lights were installed after repeated tests which were very successful.

No. 71

Other Medicated Throat Lozenges have such a hold upon the public. At the first sign of sore throat or irritation relieve your throat with a "No. 71." Keep a box in the house. Your Chemist stocks "Allensbary's" No. 71.

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
In connection with High Class Restaurant SUKUYAKI a specialty
10 Seward Road Tel. No. 3258.
PROP. J. K. SETO, PROP.

DR. R. HOLPER, M.D.
French University
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES
Office Hours: 11-1 & 4-6
or by appointment Tel. C. 75.
15 NANKING ROAD
(Amer-Oriental Bank Building)
36411

COAL! COAL!!

Prices from November 1, 1923
Special Anthracite No. 1 for Salamandre \$28.00
Do 26.00
Hongay Anthracite No. 1 27.00
Shanai Anthracite No. 1 for Salamandre 23.00
Shanai Anthracite Lump 22.00
Best Honan Anthracite 21.00
Best Chinese Anthracite 18.00
Best House Coal No. 1 22.00
Best House Coal No. 2 20.00
Best Kitchen Coal No. 1 18.00
Best Kitchen Coal No. 2 18.00
Steam Coal, Charcoal, Fire wood, etc.

M. J. MASTER & CO.
10 Hankow Road, Tel. C. 923.
64435

Employment Bureau
NEPTUNE
Male or Female Servants for any occupation guaranteed
131 Ave. Joffre Tel. C. 1180

VETO
OBTAINABLE:
In All Leading Dispensaries
68025

Pioneer Chiropractor in the Orient
Dr. P. S. Kawaguchi
D. C., P. H. C.
Palmer Graduate
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 12, 2 to 5:15 p.m. Except Sunday.
Tel. C. 3922, 71 Szechuen Road, Northside of the States of Iowa, North Dakota, Washington and also Japan.
61339

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.
GERMAN UNIVERSITY
Specialist in female diseases, internal diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Hours from 8 to 6 p.m. except Saturday and holidays 14 Kinkiang Road, Kara Building
Tel. C. 434

MDE. KELVEY'S

School of Dancing, Professional Teacher of Modern, Classical, Clog, National Ballet & Toe-dancing. Correct arm movements and graceful exercises taught. Pupils Style studied and developed. Classes held New Carlton Thursdays & Saturdays. Private lessons also given. Terms moderate. Write for appointment to Mde. Kelvey, Box 1006, Ch. P. O. Tel. N. 4085.
61307

DUTCH EAST INDIES (JAVA)

Rubber, Coffee, Coconut, Tapioca Plantations
FINE PROPERTIES, GOING CONCERNS FOR SALE
Apply: Reintsbok Van Der Bent, Brokers.

Cable address:
REINTSBOK SOURABAYA
64564 J 8

OFFICES TO LET IN THE

GLKN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund
For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & Co., Ltd., 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
64808

TILE, MARBLE, TERRAZZO, ENAMEL,

Paint made bright and clean with
"Wyandotte"
DETERGENT

"FRANZ-JOSEF"

NATURAL APERINET WATER

Recommended by the highest medical authorities in Europe, in the United Kingdom, and in the U.S. Obtainable at all leading drug stores.

64025 B.

Chinese Government Railways, TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

Notification No. 339.
REVISION OF GOODS FREIGHT AND PASSENGER FARE
The public is hereby informed that under instructions of the Ministry of Communications our tariffs for goods freight and passenger fare are revised and to be put into force from 1st January 1924. With the exception of goods for which special rates of freight are stipulated under contracts and those that have arrived for transportation at the Railway Stations prior to the date of enforcement of the new tariff, the freight on all other goods and passenger fares will be charged according to the revised tariffs commencing from 1st January 1924.

Tientsin, December 21, 1923. The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.
64397 J 9

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS KIAOCHOW TSINAN LINE TENDER FOR STEEL PLATE GIRDERS

With the approval of the Ministry of Communications, this invitation is made to suppliers to submit their tenders on Steel Plate Girders, as follows:—

ORDER NO. 1 5-Thru Plate Girders of 30 M. Span
2-Deck Plate Girders of 30 M. Span
3-Thru Plate Girders of 15 M. Span
ORDER NO. 2 6-Thru Plate Girders of 30 M. Span
2-Deck Plate Girders of 30 M. Span
3-Thru Plate Girders of 20 M. Span
1-Deck Plate Girders of 20 M. Span
11-Deck Plate Girders of 15 M. Span

All Plate Girders grouped under Order No. 1 shall be delivered fabricated not later than 4 1/2 months after contract has been signed. All Plate Girders under Order No. 2 shall be delivered fabricated not later than the time specified in the tender.

Tenders must be signed, sealed with sealing wax, marked on the outside of envelope "TENDER FOR STEEL PLATE GIRDERS" with the names of the tenderers and addressed to the Managing Director, Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway Tientsin. All tenders must reach the Railway Office before 12 o'clock noon on the 29th March, 1924, and same shall be opened and publicly read in the Railway Office in the presence of a Delegate from the Ministry of Communications, Peking, selected tender or tenders shall be referred to the Ministry of Communications for final approval.

All tenders shall be accompanied by a DEPOSIT of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000) in cash, Tientsin Currency, or certified check covering same amount from a reputable bank acceptable to the Ministry of Communications, same deposit will be returned to the respective tenderers after the selection of the tender, but that of the successful tenderer may be used as a portion of the required guarantee deposit for a contract.

In case the selected tenderer or tenderers announce his or their inability to supply the materials or fail to call at the Railway Office for the signing of a contract within a stated period after the announcement of the selection of tender, his or their deposit made at the time of tendering shall be forfeited, and his or their tenders cancelled.

A fee of \$25.00 in cash shall be charged for Specifications and drawings which are obtainable at the Head Office of the Railway, Tientsin.

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time stated and made on the Forms supplied by the Railway. The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right to divide the order into lots.

By Order.
64391

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MODERN steam heated apartment, four rooms with kitchen and servants' quarters, near town. Fixtures and new furniture to be taken over at reasonable price. Immediate possession. Apply to Box 1184, THE CHINA PRESS.
64629 J 8

TO LET, two rooms unfurnished flat with bathroom attached, western district, rent moderate, immediate occupation. Apply to Box 1171, THE CHINA PRESS.
64596 J 2

TO LET, flat of two furnished rooms separate bathroom, geyser, veranda south facing with or without board. Best part, 472 Avenue Joffre. Stop tram car from 10-12 1/2 2-5 1/2.
64601 J 6

British Municipal Council TIENTSIN.

Municipal Loan 1924.
Issue of Debentures for Hong Ping Tls. 500,000
at par.
Rate of Interest 7% per annum.

The Council invites applications for bearer bonds in the above issue.

The debentures will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7% per annum, payable on January 1 and July 1 in each year.

The debentures will be redeemed in par in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years from date of issue.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Applications for these debentures should be made to the undersigned.

BY ORDER,
J. R. LYNES,
Secretary.

COUNCIL ROOM,
TIENTSIN, December 28, 1923.
64527 J 15

\$200.00 Reward will be paid for the recovery of a 14 karat gold Spanish Woven, Hand Bag lost at Astor House New Years Eve. Contents one gold sovereign. One ladies handkerchief. Two hundred Dollars will be paid. No question asked on return to 150 Route Vallon or through the Management of Astor House or Boyer Bassett & Co.

Classified Advertisements



It's Up to You

Tons of matter have been printed telling of the wealth of opportunities to secure or find a market for most anything through the classified ads of a newspaper—most of it is correct.

Aesop's hen may have starved to death beside a basket of plenty, but why should people get swamped and lose weight bothering over a thousand-and-one things that can be instantly spotted at a glance, right at the end of their finger tips in the classified ads?

Each day many golden opportunities stand out in plain view in the solid lines of type in our classified columns.

For instance:

Troubles and foot-weary searches are eliminated in finding homes, rooms, summer places, help or positions.

Homes can be refurbished by selling used furniture

New clothes can be purchased with funds from sale of used things in the store room.

Thousands of thrifty bargain-seekers read and are benefited daily through the classified ads.

Anything you want can be located.

Anything you have can be gotten rid of quickly and satisfactorily.

Read and use the classified ads.



OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, two excellent large front office rooms, on fourth floor, room Nos. 404 and 404A, two vacancies on third floor, one on fourth floor, and three on fifth floor. Hot and cold running water, steam heat, and electric lighting in all rooms, most modern conveniences. Rent reasonable. Apply to Chung Foo Union Bank, 27, Jinkee Road.
64073

OFFICE TO LET, corner of Kinkiang Road and Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Bank of Canton Ltd. 2 Ningpo Road.
T. F. 141

TO LET, attractive store, on Nanking Road, opposite Lane Crawford and Co., 7238 square feet floor space. Lighting to suit tenant. Available at once. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15, Nanking Road, Tel. C. 65.
No. 11

TO LET, two office rooms for Tls. 65 and one big office room for Tls. 50 per month. Tax included. 1st floor of 51B Kiang Road. Apply to the City Bank of Shanghai, Ltd. T. F. 234.

OFFICE TO LET, on the third and fourth floors, 50 Avenue Edward VII. Modern building, moderate rental, includes elevators, light, steam heating, and water. Please apply The Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, Ltd., 50, Avenue Edward VII.
64435 J 29

ROOMS, living or office. Furnished or otherwise. Central district. Apply to Box 1129, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 231

LARGE ground floor office to be let on lease, about 2,000 square feet, corner two important thoroughfares in central district, suitable for offices or shops. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 165, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China.
T. F. 135

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED active Chinese salesmen to sell white and coloured embroidery yarns, crocheted cotton and similar lines. Apply Manager, Chinese Post Office Box No. 408.
64612 J 11

COMPRADORE wanted for good paying business investment required. Good salary and commission to right party. Apply to Box 1176, THE CHINA PRESS.
64603 J 6

COMPRADORE wanted by well established firm. Must be prepared to supply cash guarantee. Apply to Box 1173, THE CHINA PRESS.
64598 J 10

COMPRADORE wanted by well established American Contracting Firm. Must be prepared to supply Cash Guarantee or take substantial interest in business. Only those seriously interested in such a proposition need apply to Box 1147, THE CHINA PRESS.
64510 J 6

GODOWNS TO LET

GODOWN space available for approximately six months, near Chinese Post Office, Szechuen Road. Apply to Box 1191, THE CHINA PRESS.
64652 J 6

Nos. 4 and 6 Mingchow Road. Immediate occupation. For further particulars, apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119.
64622 J 12

TO LET, godowns, situated at North Szechow Road (corner of North Chekiang Road). For particulars, please apply to The Wing On Co., Ltd.
T. F. 155

HOUSES TO LET

To rent, immediate occupation. Two room house—all modern conveniences, 654 Avenue Joffre. Furniture must be taken over. Telephone Central 978 or West 773 for appointment.
T. F. 232

HOUSES TO LET

FOUR rooms, bath, servants' quarters, close Race Course. Furniture, fittings to be taken over. Reasonable. Address Box 1186, THE CHINA PRESS.
64635 J 8

COMFORTABLY furnished house to let, for immediate occupation, on Avenue Joffre, for 6-9 months or longer. Centrally situated facing French Park, on tram line. For view apply 338 Avenue Joffre or phone N. 1994, between 1 and 2 or after 8 p.m. Goodrich.
64642 J 12

FROM 1st March, house of four large rooms, garden, garage, etc. Wayside. Fittings and fixtures to be taken over. Apply to Box 1192, THE CHINA PRESS.
64652 J 6

MODERN house to let from March 1st best part French Concession. Dining room, drawing room, three bedrooms, two modern bathrooms, hot and cold water, kitchen, servants' quarters, garden. Rental very reasonable on account of old lease running 18 months more. Good furniture and fixtures to be taken over much below cost. Apply to Box 1182, THE CHINA PRESS.
64616 J 8

TO LET, well furnished house containing three rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Apply to 274 Avenue Poch.
64577

SEMI-DETACHED new houses, with garden, garage, and sanitary installations, Connaught Road, (near Hart Road). Ready for tenancy February first. Apply C. S. Liu, No. 134, Szechuen Road, Venus Life Building.
64037

NEWLY built semi-foreign house, No. 6 East Paoshing Road and No. 19 Hanne Road. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119.
64618 J 12

Nos. 6 and 9 Ward Road, seven-roomed houses. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119.
64619 J 12

SEMI-FOREIGN houses, five rooms, Pao Shan Road. Rent Tls. 35. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119.
64620 J 12

No. 4 Boundary Terrace, on Hanne Road, five rooms. Rent Tls. 70. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119.
64621 J 12

CORNER MacGregor and Baikal Roads, newly four roomed house with two attic rooms, hot and cold water. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119.
64623 J 12

TO LET, unfurnished five roomed house. Rent \$45 including water. Immediate occupation. 7 Dah Sing Fong (off Darceh Road). Apply to Box 1178, THE CHINA PRESS.
64508 J 6

TO LET furnished or unfurnished, a house in Bubbling Well district, close to tram, six large rooms and three bathrooms, also servants' quarters, oak parquet floors, electric light, gas, water, sanitation, small garden. Moderate rental. Small quantity of fittings to be taken over at cost, furniture optional. House available in February. Apply to Box 1170, THE CHINA PRESS.
64595 J 2

TO LET, one six roomed house, two bedrooms, garage, kitchen, bath and servants' quarters, at No. 9 New Kianwan Road. Rental Tls. 100 per month. Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road Tel. Central 65.
No. 24

HOUSE to let from February 1st or earlier, Western District, Yai Road, near Avenue Poch, six rooms, garage, stables, tennis furniture and fittings, to be taken over at reasonable price. Rent Tls. 110. Apply to Box 1160, THE CHINA PRESS.
64506 J 8

TO LET, small house in Hongkew. Apply to Box 1157, THE CHINA PRESS.
64559 J 6

TO LET, from January 1st, 1924, one foreign residence, unfurnished, with six rooms, modern sanitation, hot and cold water, garage, in French Concession. Rent Tls. 180, including water. Apply to Asia Realty Co. 15, Nanking Road, Tel. C. 65.
No. 21

TO LET, from January 1st, 1924, eight-roomed foreign residence, with bath, servants' quarters, garden and garage, at 58, Ward Road, Eastern district, near tram line. Apply to Asia Realty Co. 15, Nanking Road. Tel. C. 65.
No. 20

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
BOARD-RESIDENCE.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET with full board bedroom and sitting room with bath attached; also one small room. Telephone North 482.

BOSTONIA

61 Carter Road.
One large and one small room, connecting bathrooms, now vacant.
30847

TO LET, large well furnished bed-sitting room with private bath, board optional, kitchenette if required, 312, Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2855.
64637

LARGE comfortably furnished room with bathroom attached, suitable for couple or two friends. Garage. Tel. W. 3941, or call 9 Yates Road.
64646 J 6

TO LET, one large furnished room, with bathroom attached. Full board. Please apply 23, Carter Road.
64446

TO LET nicely furnished double bedroom with bath attached. With full board. Apply 29 Baikal Road.
64592 J 8

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms, bath attached. Excellent board. \$70 to 100 single, 100 to 150 per couple, 34, Haskell Road.
64609 J 18

TO LET comfortably furnished double and single rooms; good food and service. Apply 103 Bibbling Well Road (near Race Course). Tel. West 895, Mrs. L. Hadgmon.
64555 J 10

CENTRAL District, to let furnished rooms, bath attached. With or without board. 19A North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 1848.
64557 J 10

TWO furnished rooms with bath in down town apartment. Meals served privately. American couple preferred. Reply to Box 1183, THE CHINA PRESS.
64569 J 6

A101, Avenue Road, near Gordon Road. New private boarding house, well furnished double and single rooms, with private bathroom, excellent food and service. Phone W. 3056.
62518

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, in Central District from Jan. 15th furnished room, bathroom attached, without board. Apply to Box 1156, THE CHINA PRESS.
64558 J 6

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED an office position of any capacity by a lady, serious, reliable person. Years of experience, expert in cabling. Apply to Box 1185, THE CHINA PRESS.
64630 J 9

COMPETENT male stenotypist, employed, desires to change position. Knowledge of secretarial work. Apply to Box 1188, THE CHINA PRESS.
64650 J 6

LADY typist-stenographer. Experienced European lady (25), seeks re-engagement in office as junior or assistant. Moderate salary improving. Apply to Box 1101, THE CHINA PRESS.
64286

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 66

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE or class lessons in French by experienced French lady. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 1155, THE CHINA PRESS.
64556

A professional Chinese teacher wants pupils. Lessons will be given in learner's home. Moderate charges. Apply O. 174 Stone Bridge.
64593 J 6

ENGLISH male teacher seeks engagement. Considerable with large classes, both European and Asiatic, modern and languages. Apply to Box 1165, THE CHINA PRESS.
64580 J 8

INTELLIGENT Russian lady gives Russian lessons. Please apply 97B Avenue Joffre.
64679 J 8

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND HELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung, Telephone Central 1123.
T. F. 3

THE Woman's Exchange open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings. Colored and blue cross-stitch. Szechuen silk crepe, etc. 93 Avenue du Roi Albert, Tel. W. 4076.
64575

WILL pay cash for phonograph records, any quantity, Victor or any other, operatic, vocal, instrumental, dance, etc. Apply to Box 1193, THE CHINA PRESS.
64555 J 2

WANTED, Victrola, must be cheap. Apply to Box 1187, THE CHINA PRESS.
64544 J 6

FOR SALE: Codes, almost never used, perfect condition, Bentley's pocket size \$8. Large size \$12. A. D. C. 5th Edition \$17. Apply to Box 1189, THE CHINA PRESS.
64551 J 8

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—The Sanitary Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 71

STAMPS for sale, a valuable stamp collection containing about 20,000 specimens with many thousands duplicates. Intending purchasers please apply to Box 1180, THE CHINA PRESS.
64613 J 8

TO Builders polished plate glass for sale 6 plates 1/4" x 42" x 102" just arrived from Pilkington Bros., England, also 18 fancy Chinese carved doors and sundry carvings. Apply to Box 1174, THE CHINA PRESS.
64599 J 8

FOR sale, lady's Astrakhan jacket with fur trimming. Bargain owing to departure. Reply to 1166, THE CHINA PRESS.
64582 J 6

QUALITY vegetables under the management of experts, with imported seeds, through scientific and chemical cultivation, are obtainable from The Great Eastern Garden, Ltd., K2133, Boone Road, (near North Szechuen Road), Phone N. 4152. Fresh eggs, fruits, candies and canned goods also supplied.
64545 J 9

BILLIARD table Burroughs and Watts full size, still unpacked all accessories. What offer? Apply to Box 1144, THE CHINA PRESS.
64627 J 6

BARGAINS are to be obtained in samples each day from 11 upwards at Sample Sales Department of The British Manufacturers Agency Ltd., 21, Jinkee Road, ground floor.
T. F. 226

APARTMENTS WANTED

FLAT two or three rooms, bath preferably, separate kitchen, state full particulars. Apply to Box 1179, THE CHINA PRESS.
64611 J 2

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED six room furnished house self containing, French Concession preferred. Apply to Box 1175, THE CHINA PRESS.
64502 J 8

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED godown or factory building on long lease, 30,000 to 40,000 square feet area. Reply to Box 1153, THE CHINA PRESS.
64548 J 9

PROFESSIONAL

ALICE CHANG, masseuse and manicurist, work done at her house or will visit customers. Apply EC80, Medhurst Road in Avenue Road, Telephone W. 3611.
64409

USED CARS

MERACAR, 1923 model, full equipped, guaranteed in perfect condition throughout, including several useful extra fittings and spare parts. Tls. 300. D. C. Wer. 124, Sinza Road, Phone W. 3509.
64640

FORD touring car with starter in excellent condition at unit price. Tel. N. 2021.
64615 J 6

Judgment Given In Kosel Case By American Court

Judgment was given yesterday by Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China in the case of F. T. Kiang against C. J. Kosel, involving claims arising from a partnership. Dr. H. C. Met appeared for the plaintiff in the case and Mr. C. S. Franklin for the defendant.

The text of the judgment follows:

In October, 1920, the parties to this case and one other formed a partnership for the purpose of exploiting a patent medicine for tuberculosis. There was no written agreement at the time, but on April 15 following, after the withdrawal of the third partner, such agreement was executed, the original being in German and an English translation being attached to the complaint. The two partners continued the business until about September 30, 1921, when this action was begun. Subsequently, by stipulation of the parties and after certain testimony had been taken, the case was referred to a firm of accountants "to determine whether defendant is indebted to plaintiff, or plaintiff to defendant." etc. The referees filed a report showing a provisional balance in plaintiff's favor of \$2,744.41, but subject to certain disputed claims which the Court is requested to resolve. The evidence at the second hearing was confined to these claims.

The first includes an item of \$1,454, for advertising and \$518.93 for printing. The items are supported by vouchers but plaintiff testifies, and he is corroborated by the firm bookkeeper, that defendant included all vouchers and receipts when, as he admits, he took possession of the firm's books. The bookkeeper also stated that he paid such bills and obtained the receipts placing them in a drawer from which they were taken by defendant. The advertising would amount to a little more than \$100.00 a month during the continuation of the partnership and the printing to less than \$50.00. It is true that defendant says there were other expenditures for these purposes but he does not assume to say how much and we think that plaintiff has fairly met the burden of proving these items.

The next is a claim for a quantity of the medicine in question alleged to have been stolen by an employee of the firm. Prima facie this would be a claim for which defendant is liable. It is claimed, however, that plaintiff assumed liability, the assumption is not alleged to have been other than verbal which would be insufficient under the Statute of Frauds. It being a "special promise to answer for the debt, default or miscarriage of another," which must be in writing. The next item in dispute is one of \$2,000.41 which appears in the books as "personal advances to defendant" and which the plaintiffs having received. He claims, however, that under the verbal partnership agreement he was entitled to \$200.00 per month as salary. Plaintiff denies this, but the third partner who testifies that he was present at the time and seeks to have no present interest in the controversy, corroborates defendant so that the preponderance is with him.

It is objected, however, that defendant's claim for salary is not pleaded, which is true as the answer is only a general denial. But the rule in actions for an accounting is that the defendant need not set up specific items offsetting plaintiff's claim unless the whole account is pleaded. In other words the ordinary limitations of the Act of Congress, March 3, 1907, 34 Stat. 1, 635, General denial do not apply to such a case.

But the salary allowance appears to be established only on the verbal agreement continued. For when the written agreement of April 15, 1921 was executed no mention was made of salary and that item appears to be excluded by the provision that at the end of the year there shall be a final accounting and profits net shall be divided. In view of this clause evidence

PROBE STARTED INTO LOSS OF FRENCH AIRSHIP

Reports Of Finding Of Bodies Of Members Of Crew Are Officially Denied

(Reuter's Service)

Toulon, Jan. 4.—The commission enquiring into the loss of the Dixmude began its work today. The first question being discussed is whether meteorological reports, especially from South France, were communicated to the dirigible in good time.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 4.—The naval authorities at Bizerta, Tunis, have no knowledge of the reported discovery of the bodies of members of the crew of the Dixmude.

The Ministry of Marine has up to the present received no confirmation with regard to the position of the wreckage of the Dixmude or the discovery of the bodies of the crew. It has not been definitely established that the petrol-can discovered at San Marco actually belonged to the Dixmude, though it is admitted that there were similar cans on board the airship.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 4.—In the course of the ceremonies which took place in Sicily and Naples in connection with the departure of the body of the commander of the Dixmude the sentiments unanimously expressed by the Italian people and authorities took the form of a demonstration of warm friendship for France, which was highly appreciated in Paris.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 4.—Another petrol-can, similar to that previously found near San Marco, has been discovered.

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, Jan. 4.—It is reported from Sicily that French vessels carrying out dredging have brought to the surface a quantity of wire and ropes, believed to belong to the Dixmude.

No Boycott Move Yet Made In Canton

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, Jan. 3.—Cantonese merchants are showing no signs of a boycott of British and American goods so far.

Everything is quiet on the East River and the military operations show no important changes.

New Cabinet Chosen By Viscount Kiyoura

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokyo, Jan. 4.—The personnel of Viscount Kiyoura's Cabinet, it is believed, will be as follows:

Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Rentaro Mizuno;
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Viscount Ishii;
Minister of Finance, Mr. Kazuo Shoda;

Minister of War, General Fukuda;
Minister of the Navy, Admiral Suzuki;

Minister of Justice, Viscount Makino;
Minister of Education, Count Hirota Hayashi;

Minister of Communications, Viscount Maeda;
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Baron Fujimura;

Minister of Railways, Count Ota.

Peking Police Are Given Month's Pay

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 2.—The Peking Police have received a month's pay in full, the Gendarmerie 90 percent and various official departments from 60 to 80 percent of pay for one month.

ANIMATED GAZETTE

PATHE NEWS No. 98
Released N. Y. December 5th, 1923

Now showing in China
WASHINGTON, D. C. 68th Congress opens. Senators and Representatives gather.

PORTSMOUTH, Va. U.S.S. West Virginia is last battleship built by U. S. under Washington Arms Limitation pact.

NEW YORK CITY. New fire-ladder apparatus saves time and energy.

ELEUSIS, GREECE. Round up rebels against Greek government.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Spectacular flying and stunts feature Air Carnival.

DUBLIN, IRELAND. W. B. Yeats, famous poet and playwright, first Irishman to be awarded Nobel Prize.

NEW YORK CITY. Dr. Paul Kamerer comes to U. S. to lecture on rejuvenation.

BERLIN, GERMANY. German housewives wait for hours to buy 1/4 lb. of butter or lard.

CAIRO, EGYPT. Party of British aviators makes ascent of 5,000-year-old pyramids.

Wrigley's Gum

Perfumes the Breath



The beer to be had EVERYWHERE
U. B. PILSENER.
U. B. DARK.
U. B. SPECIAL.

OUR BEER IS PURE AND CONTAINS NO CHEMICALS
Only the best imported raw materials are used

Fresh Supplies Always to be had at the

Aktieselskabet Union Bryggeri

(Scandinavian Brewery Co., Ltd.)

TOWN OFFICE: 17 Museum Road

Tel. C. 4897-1462

now Jickong, Chinese Agent, Tel. 2900

Tsao Kun Offers New Year Greetings

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 2.—President Tsao yesterday received three official bodies offering New Year congratulations in the following order, beginning at 10 a.m.: Cabinet Ministers, Foreign Affairs and high civil and military officials; delegates from the Manchu House; and the foreign Diplomats.

Felgate
For:

PAINTING
DECORATING
POLISHING
FLOOR FINISHING
WALL PAPER
REPAIRS, etc.

Estimates Free

Foreign Supervision to all work

R. H. Felgate & Co.
9 Ezra Road Tel. C. 6674

BEST VALUE IN SHANGHAI

ELECTRO PLATE, SHIRTS,
MENS HATS, LADIES SHOES,
GUITARS, COSTUMINGS,
PERFUMERY, DRESSES for Children
ETC., ETC.

The above are just a few of the articles we have for sale AT ENGLISH WHOLESALE PRICES A VISIT WILL REPAY YOU.

Sample Sales Department

The British Manufacturers Agency Ltd.

Ground Floor 21 Jinkee Road.

Come and inspect

our

Bath Towels and Bath Robes.

Bath robe prices ranging from \$2 to \$10 each. Bath Towel prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$44 per dozen. Our materials are absolutely of the best, and prices are cheaper by 50% in comparison with other goods of the same quality obtainable elsewhere.

SEAN YOO ZOO & CO., LTD.
Telephone C. 7483.

4325, Nanjing Road.

51271

Dr. MACKENZIE'S INVALID STOUT



STOCKED BY ALL COMPRADORES

Agents:

Gande, Price, Limited



Special Reduction including new shipments printed Satin and in Egyptian Designs

In all Fine Silks of Brocaded Charmeuse Printed Crepe de Chine

KNITTED TIES FOR GENTLEMEN

in all beautiful colours, and designs, also brocaded ties in a full line of Assortments.

REMNANTS

are selling at reductions of from 10% to 50%. Cheaper than original cost

LAOU KIU CHWANG

P 128 NANKING ROAD

A FEW OF OUR UN- BEATABLE SPECIAL SALE VALUES

200 Pairs Men's "Soeasy" Shoes in
Black or Brown. British made.

Well Worth \$18.50

Bargain Price **\$10.50** pair

100 Sets American Polished
Aluminum Saucepans.

4 Sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8 pints

Usual Price \$10.50 Set

Bargain Price **\$8.95** Set

600 Only Travelling Rugs. Neat
Check Designs.

Size 54 x 74 inches. Usually \$5.50

Bargain Price **\$3.50** each

75 Only Men's all Wool Coat
Sweaters. Brown, Lemon, Grey,
Fawn.

Usual Price \$6.95

Bargain Price **\$5.50**

40 Dozen Ladies' Chiffon Stock-
ings, Suspender Tops; Colours, Black,
Grey, White, Nude.

Usual Price \$5.50 pair

Bargain Price **\$4.25** pair

126 Dinner Sets of 30 Pieces in our
Famous "Oxford" White and Gold
Design.

Usual Price \$4.50

Bargain Price **\$32.50** set

About 500 Yards Egyptian Design
French Silks, All our Remaining
Stock.

Usual Price \$8.50 and 10.50 yard

Bargain Price **\$4.95** yard

135 Only All Wool Scotch Cheviot
Blankets, size 54 x 81 inches for
Single Bed.

To be cleared at **\$7.50** each

Our Whole Carpets Stock to be
cleared at Reductions of

From 20% to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %

"WHITEAWAY'S" GIGANTIC STOCK-TAKING SALE

Commences To-morrow

The Whole of our Stock Marked
at Reductions of from

15% to 50%

**Shanghai's Greatest
Bargain Event**

Super Bargains from the Ladies' Department

50 Smart Ladies' Waterproofs, Lined Vulcanized
Rubber, Fawn only.

Usual Price \$19.50

Super Bargain Price **\$12.50**

35 Ladies' Sports Suits, Heavy Woolen Tweed in a
Large Variety of Check Designs.

Usual Price \$39.50

Bargain Price **\$15.00**

20 Only Exclusive Model, Evening Gowns, This Year's
Stocks.

Usually Sold at \$125.50, \$135.00, \$150.00

Half Price **\$62.50, \$67.50, \$75.00**

The Whole of the Remaining Stock of Model Millinery
Marked at Reduction of from

25% to 50%

A FEW EXAMPLES OF THE SUPER VALUE WE ARE OFFERING

Manufactory Stock of All Wool
Tweeds, 54" wide in 10 Mixture
Designs.

Usual Price \$5.50 yard.

Bargain Price **\$1.25 to \$2.50** yd.

175 Pure Down Filled Bed
Quilts, Covered Floral Sateen.

Usual Price \$25.00

Bargain Price **\$19.50**

200 Dozen Sheffield Stainless
Steel Knives. White Ivorine
Handles.

Usually \$11.25 Half dozen

Bargain Price **\$7.00** Half doz.

130 pair Ladies' Satin Evening
Shoes, in colours, Sky Blue, Old
Rose, Pink, Helio, Purple, Cream.

Usual Price \$13.50

Bargain Price **\$9.50** pair

120 Dozen Men's Wool Cashmere
Half Hose. All Sizes and Colours

Usual Price \$1.75 and 2.25 pair

Bargain Price **\$1.35** pair

260 Yards All Wool Gabadine.
54 inch wide in 12 Fashionable shades.

Usual Price \$5.95

Bargain Price **\$4.95** yard

36 Only Ladies' Fancy Chintz
Hand Bags. Colours, Navy and Black

Usual Price \$3.50

Bargain Price **\$1.75** each

125 Dozen Men's Vests, Cotton and
Wool Mixture. Medium Weight,
All Sizes

Usual Price \$5.50

Bargain Price **\$3.95** each

The Whole of Our Stocks of
English and American four post
Brass Beds to be Cleared at

HALF PRICE

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI
TERMS CASH "WAYLOO CORNER" NO CREDIT

NANKING ROAD — SZECHUEN ROAD

Walking A Cure For All Diseases!

Bernarr MacFadden's Viewpoint

Progressive physicians will all tell you that the cure must come from within. In other words, that the body cures itself.

Even though there are physicians who believe in the efficacy of drugs, they will tell you that the drugs bring about functional or physiological changes which enable the body to cure itself.

Even taking the theories, therefore, of allopathic physicians, it is the physical processes within the body that bring about the cure of the disease from which you may be suffering.

What are the vital conditions that bring about disease?

If you are a believer in the germ theory of disease you acquire disease from germs lying in the air. You breathe, or swallow them, they attach themselves to the membranes of your body and symptoms of the disease associated with them soon appear.

However, if you believe that the body is a self-cleaning organism, that it is at all times working for your good, that it will maintain the body in the highest degree of health provided the laws of life are closely adhered to, then your answer to this question is equally simple.

When you are suffering from some disease, it is due to a definite cause, largely, and even entirely, within your own control. Every physician will tell you that lowered vitality is one of the principal causes of disease.

Now what is the cause of lowered vitality?

The causes are many. It might be due to overeating, though one of the principal causes is the use of dehydrated foods. The vital elements within these foods have been extracted or destroyed, and so matter how much you eat the body is not properly nourished.

Overeating, however, is probably one of the greatest causes of lowered vitality.

Sedentary habits is another important factor.

LOWERED VITALITY CAUSE OF DISEASE

The most progressive physicians of today will tell you, however, that the natural condition of the body is one of health, that pulsating vitality should be with us at all times, provided we adhere to these rules: that maintain the various processes of the body in perfect condition. If lowered vitality is the principal cause of disease, then any method or regimen that will gradually increase the vital strength of the body will naturally tend to cure whatever disease might be present within your physical structure.

The allopathic doctor will give you a tonic to increase your vitality. Those who practice homeopathy usually prescribe little pellets that taste like sugar, which they maintain counteract the forces that support disease.

Every physician has his own idea as to the method of treating disease, but in nearly all cases the remedy is practically the same: Increase the vital resistance, get more vitality, more health, more internal strength.

The Christian Scientists and mental healers maintain that you can get well through mental influence: If you will put the mind right, the body will right itself, and their prescription is often effective.

Chiropractors, osteopaths, naturopaths and physical culturists will prescribe remedies that are largely similar. They will say find the cause and remove it, and thus increase your vital strength, and the body will gradually cure itself.

For the purpose of driving home the extraordinary facts associated with the healing art I spent a number of years at the head of sanatoriums. I directed not only their business policies but the curative principles that were used in these institutions. To carry on the business in a perfectly legal manner we hired allopathic doctors, for without protection of this sort, if a patient had died in an institution, one could have been prosecuted for prescribing for a patient without a medical license.

In these sanatoriums we treated all sorts of non-contagious diseases. Nearly all patients who came to us were chronic cases. They had usually tried every known means without effecting a cure before they would come to us for help.

MARVELOUS RESULTS DUE TO NATURAL METHODS

Previous to the practical experience which I secured in these institutions I believed most emphatically in the value of natural means for curing disease, but I can truthfully say that the results achieved by the doctors working in these institutions, often under my personal direction, at times

bordered on the miraculous. So-called incurable diseases were often cured.

Sufferers from paralysis, locomotor ataxia, chronic rheumatism, consumption, cancer, and many other of the so-called incurable conditions, have been brought back to health and life through the methods advocated and used in the institutions referred to.

Every possible means of building vitality was used in the treatment of these patients. That was a great outstanding factor in the methods used.

How can you build more vitality in these defective individuals—was the query always before us.

Parting, dieting in all its phases, hydrotherapy, exercises, mental exercises, all were used in the health-building prescriptions.

But there was one method of increasing vital vigor that stood out with extraordinary prominence over and above all others. I am referring to walking.

I noticed in all my experiences at these institutions that those patients who walked a great deal recovered far faster, and when they became what might be termed "fats" on the subject, their recovery would be far more speedy and complete and satisfactory than that of those who would not take the advice given to them in connection with this particular exercise.

We always advised our patients to walk every day until they were tired and to increase the distance each day. The only exception to this was in cases where patients were placed on exclusive milk diets. Then we suggested the "milk life," though even on a full milk diet a walk before beginning the milk in the morning was often desirable and advantageous in every way.

But my idea in referring back to this professional experience is to prove to every reader that the information I intend to present herewith is not merely theory; it is proven facts that can be relied upon absolutely in practically every instance.

WALKING TREMENDOUSLY VALUABLE TO VITALITY

Walking will cure practically every known disease that is due to lowered vitality, and when I make this statement I include nearly all diseases.

It is not especially recommended in acute ailments, though in some diseases of this sort it will bring about a recovery so speedily that the ordinary physician would refuse to believe that the symptoms of the disease were in any way associated with the complaint that would ultimately have developed if the functional stimulus in the form of walking had not been adopted.

Walking will cure consumption—in any curable stage.

It will cure rheumatism, chronic and acute, if you are able to walk.

It will cure Bright's disease, if not too far advanced.

It will cure many cases of diabetes.

It will cure cancer in its incipient stage and in some advanced cases.

It will cure nervous troubles of all kinds.

It will cure wasting diseases of all kinds.

But why prolong the list? It is not necessary to keep in mind the absolutely proved fact that I will cure every disease that is due to lessened vital resistance—lowered vitality.

Ordinary walking in a comfortable pair of shoes will bring about slowly but surely changes for the better. Barefoot walking will bring about far quicker changes. Whether or not the contact of the bare feet with the earth enables the body to acquire additional magnetism which assists the body in its functional processes, is an open question; but the fact is definitely acknowledged that barefoot walking will increase strength far more rapidly than walking in shoes.

Walking will increase the vital vigor of the organism, first of all by strengthening the lungs. You breathe more deeply, more oxygen is absorbed into the body, more waste elements, carbon dioxide, etc., are eliminated, the heart action is increased, digestion is materially improved, assimilation is greatly facilitated and the entire alimentary canal becomes stronger. The tissues of this very important part of our organism become more alive, the bowels become more active. Constipation, whenever it may exist, is always cured, the circulation throughout the entire body is materially increased. Every live cell throughout your organism becomes more vigorous, and dead cells are carried out more quickly. The processes of elimination are made to carry on their functions more actively. The body becomes purer and stronger in every way if walking is made a regular and systematic habit.

DON'T DOUBT THESE STATEMENTS—TRY THEM!

The statement at the head of this article that walking will cure practically every known disease may seem rather far-fetched, some

people may say, but I believe every word to be absolutely true and I will present herewith a general regimen composed entirely of walking which, if adhered to day after day, it is my belief will cure practically every disease not due to contagion, and even in contagious diseases it will be helpful to the extent that improved vitality will be of aid in the curative process.

First of all convince yourself in your own mind that walking will bring increased vitality. Then thoroughly assure yourself that increased vitality will ultimately give you the vigor and strength which are necessary to effect the cure of your complaint.

Walk—walk—once a day or twice a day or several times a day, as you may find time, but the most effective method is to take one or two extended walks. Walk the first day until you begin to feel fatigued. Note the length of time you are in this walk. Now the next day increase your walk from two or five minutes. Every day increase the time from two to five minutes.

If your walk is taken on two or more occasions during the day, keep the thought in mind of gradually increasing the distance of your walk every day.

This process, if continued day by day until you may be walking two, three, four, five, six, or even eight hours a day, should gradually increase your vitality and strength. It will make you stronger throughout your entire organism. It should increase your vital stamina to such an extent that whatever symptoms of disease you may be harboring in your organism will be absolutely eliminated.

If you walk barefooted, the results will be accomplished more quickly. If you walk in the country, still more rapid results will be obtained, but you can walk in the city in shoes and you will still get results that should be eminently satisfactory.

If you walk with proper poise, you will get better results than if you shamble along. The proper way to walk is with the body erect, head back, chin in, chest prominent, abdomen free—do not draw the abdomen in.

Breathe abdominally. The abdominal regions should expand with each inhalation.

Do not point your toes outward. If you are bothered with flat feet, turn the toes inward slightly. This will strengthen the arches and will help materially to strengthen the feet.

At frequent intervals while you are walking draw in a deep breath, and hold it for as many steps as you can. Exhale all the

breath and walk as many steps as you can without inhaling air.

If you desire to follow a wholesome diet while you are walking, the curative process and vitality building will be more active. You will gain strength faster, but if you eat in a conventional manner, following the dictates of your appetite, you should get pleasing results. To be sure, eat wholesome food, but when you are taking exercise of this sort in nearly every instance your appetite will crave foods that are rich in nourishment.

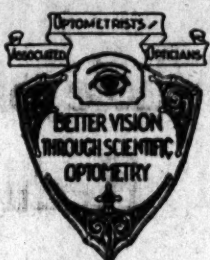
It is my contention that walking alone, if the distance is increased each day as herein suggested, will cure practically every known disease.

If you will take some exercise for the upper part of the body, the vital building processes will be enhanced somewhat, but even this is not absolutely necessary. To walk every day until fatigued and to increase this distance each day, represents the entire prescription.

In this curative process all other suggestions are aids to the walking process, but I fully believe that if this one suggestion is followed, the semi-invalids would soon begin to enter the athletic class.

The people who are now dodging the cemeteries will discover the vibrating forces of life easily within their reach. Many who are balancing themselves on the edge of the grave can find health, strength and many years of life and happiness through this simple prescription! WALK!

"Save your eyes"



A REASON FOR

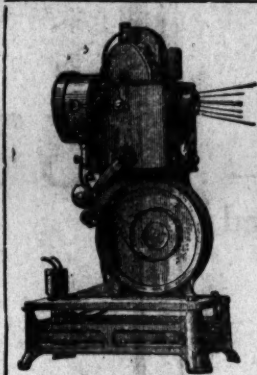
that supremacy which so decidedly makes our glasses excel, is that we have precision instruments in the hand of a graduate optometrist to conduct scientific sight-testing, and a perfectly equipped shop in which to make high grade lenses.

Chinese Optical Co.
F-852 Nanking Road.
司公鏡眼全精國中

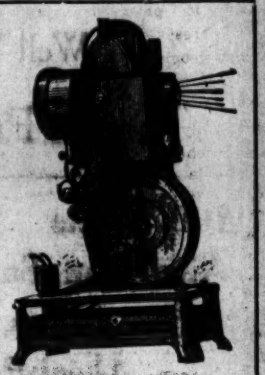
Pathe-Baby

FILMS WITH ENGLISH TITLES

Many of our Comedies, Instructive, and Scenic Films can now be had with English Titles as well as French. The Following is a Partial List of Them. Ask for Complete List.



Complete Outfits
\$60 to \$75



Size: 12" x 8" x 4"
Weight: 5 1/2 lbs.

- E 16 The Sacred Beetle
- E 20 H. Lloyd and the Man of Zanzibar
- E 21 H. Lloyd's cigarette
- E 22 What Happened Under the Table (H. Lloyd)
- E 25 Niagara Falls
- E 26 A Drop of Water Under a Microscope
- E 36 Toto the cook
- E 46 Max Linder, Illusionist
- E 54 The Sensitive Plant
- E 62 Jelly Fish
- E 71 Life in a Harem
- E 96 Buffalo Racing
- E215 The Satanic Contortionist
- E137 Bebe Daniels and Her Admirers
- E232 Carpentier-Kid Lewis Match
- E301 Tobogganing
- E327 Aerobatics from an Aeroplane
- E396 Venice
- E 79 Mount Etna in Eruption
- E457 Loss of a Submarine

Non-inflammable FILMS

\$1.50 per reel

PERFECT PROJECTION

EXTREMELY SIMPLE

LARGE STOCK OF FILMS
650 Subjects to Choose from

PATHE-ORIENT

99 Szechuen Road, Shanghai

KLIM

BRAND
POWDERED MILK

Cheaper than Fresh Milk.
Safer than Fresh Milk.
Guaranteed Pure Whole Milk. Can be used for all purposes of Fresh Milk.



It's Quiet!

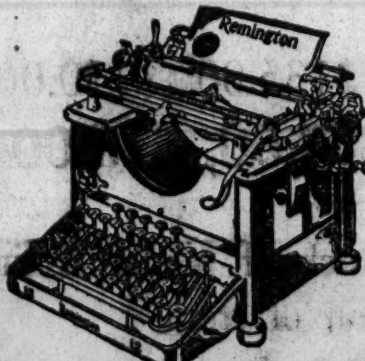
The New Remington

The Remington Company made the first practical typewriter in 1873. Many inventions and modifications from time to time have kept the Remington ahead of all competitors. The latest and greatest contribution to typewriter progress is

The Quiet 12

It makes no noise to distract busy executives and has that natural touch which makes operation like second nature. Refinements in printing mechanism ensure good work—always. The frame is completely enclosed to protect against dust and dirt. It is fitted with self-starter keys to save time.

If you are too busy to call and see it, we will be pleased to demonstrate it in your office.



Call or telephone No. 2341



MUSTARD & CO., INC.

ESTABLISHED 1870

22 MUSEUM ROAD

SHANGHAI

Exclusive Representatives—China, Hongkong, Macao.

Branches: Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin

We supply Red Seal Carbon Paper and "Realistic" Paragon Ribbons for all makes of machines. Repairs by expert mechanics

LACTOGEN



FOR YOUR BABY

Sprayed Rubber

A New Hopkinson Process Of Making Rubber Which May Revolutionize The Rubber Industry

BY A. G. INGALLS

A new process of making rubber, wholly different from that at present used in the rubber industry, much less expensive, altogether faster yet simpler, threatens radically to change the entire process of rubber manufacture. It is a dream of rubber chemists and physicists come true. It represents years of research and groping for a wholly new method of converting the solid content of the rubber milk into chemically as well as physically pure rubber in such a practical, workable manner that the difficulties involved in the process at present used shall be done away with. That method has been tried and found not wanting. Not only that, but it makes better rubber than the older process—a stronger grade that is more enduring.

The new process is so utterly simple, and so little involved with technical and cryptic lore that one wonders why it was not thought of long before. But hindsight is easier than foresight: while the greatness of simplicity is fundamental.

In making rubber by the Hopkinson process the snow-white rubber milk, known to the trade as latex, arrives at the factory in tanks and is atomized by a simple centrifugal device. Falling to the floor through a superheated atmosphere the spray is dried instantly, making a miniature blizzard of flaky flakes and building up a drift of uniform texture, uncontaminated, cream colored, spongy rubber resembling baker's dough.

Rubber is made in three ways. The milky juice of the tree is coagulated on the paddle of the Amazon Indian. Or it is coagulated on the plantations in pans by the addition of acetic acid and made into solid rubber by several stages, requiring the use of heavy rollers and several cleaning processes. Thirdly, it is made by the new latex spraying process. This process is fully controlled by patents owned by a prominent rubber manufacturing concern, but these patent rights probably

will be leased to all other makers who wish to use them.

THE WORLD'S SUPPLY

Annually in the world about 225,000,000 gallons of rubber latex or rubber milk is made up into about 250,000 tons of rubber. Approximately ten percent of this product comes from Brazil. The rest comes from the Far East. When we think of the source of the world's rubber supply we are quite apt to think of the damp, sodden silvas of central Brazil. It is here that our school books told us rubber was produced by the native Indian who dipped his paddle into the white latex and held it in the smoke of a small open fire until the milk coagulated. How the Indian of the Amazonas makes it still, but how the bulk of the rubber-growing industry has within recent years shifted to Malaysia, is an interesting story which has to be told, briefly, in order to prepare a background and to make more evident the contrasts with the new spraying process that has just been put on a practical working basis in the rubber world.

Rubber comes from the juice of several varieties of trees, but for practical purposes it will do to say that Hevea brasiliensis is the tree that furnishes what we know as real rubber. There are several other vegetable sources of rubber, or near-rubber, such as the unrelated African bush that produces a rubber called by the trade "balata," and which is somewhat inferior. Hevea brasiliensis grows wild in the tropics, especially in Brazil, but it has also been very successfully put under intensive cultivation in the Far East. Scattered through the interminable and shadowy forests of the vast Amazon basin are found the millions of wild trees which are scarified by the forest Indian, permitting the juice to ooze. This juice is not the sap of the tree, for it has its sap in addition. Rather it is a white exudation from the inner bark or bast, and is of about the consistency of country milk or city cream. It is not sticky. No one tree gives more than a quart or two of latex, although many of the trees are large and it may with truth

be said that the 225,000,000 gallons of latex gathered annually, including the part contributed by Brazil and Malaysia, is all collected in the last analysis, by spoonfuls.

Having gathered a container of rubber milk, the Amazon Indian builds a small fire, using for this purpose the native urucari nuts. When burned, these nuts give off the astringent fumes needed quickly to coagulate the latex. Into the milky juice the native dips his canoe paddle and holds it in the smoke of the smouldering nuts, turning it continually as the thin coating of latex dries into rubber. This process requires the driving off of about 60 percent of the latex in the form of water vapor. Again and again the paddle is dipped and smoked until finally a ball or "biscuit" about the size and shape of a large oval hornet's nest has been built up. The paddle is then removed from the center of the mass. Thus made, the biscuits are bought up from the natives by compradores who make their way into the wilderness to dicker with the Indian.

BLACK RUBBER

Rubber made in the above manner is nearly black, owing to the smoking it gets. It usually contains other impurities in quite appreciable and annoying quantities, and as these quantities vary with each particular lot of biscuits and as the impurities may run from leaves and dead bark to sand and gravel, every separate lot of biscuits has to be treated differently before it enters the finished products, such as the tire you buy. Formerly the Indian found it easy to incorporate a few stones with the biscuit, adding to its weight without adding to the work. But the buyer has learned to cut each biscuit along an axis chosen by chance and the Indian has learned that the knife is too apt to meet with his padding of rock.

Plantation rubber could be grown in Brazil, provided the white man would be willing to die with fevers and provided the native could be prevailed upon to work after he had earned enough to buy him the few things he wants from civilization. But it is healthier for the white man in the Far East, and the native supply of labor, none too energetic, can be eked out by the Chinese who are found all over Malaysia and who are very intelligent and industrious. Moreover, rubber can be grown more cheaply in Malaysia than Brazil. It may come as a surprise to

some who will remember the geography lessons of their school days that nearly all of the world's rubber comes today not from Brazil, but from the Far East. The Amazonian continues to produce at about the same old rate, but the automobile tire industry has called for greater expansion than he could accomplish. The Far East rubber is all grown on plantations in the Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and Indo-China.

COAGULATION PROCESS

The rubber of Malaysia is treated by the coagulation process. This process has nothing in common with the process of the Indian and his smoky fire. Neither is a large proportion of our rubber as yet being coagulated by the new spraying process. The latex is collected in pans and vats on the plantations and if left in the warm sun natural coagulation takes place within 24 hours. However, most of the latex is coagulated by the addition of dilute acetic acid. As it is stirred it curdles into a mass resembling whey. The curds are passed through rollers to separate out the water and it is made up into crepe, the thin sheets that enable the buyer to see what he is buying and to judge knowingly of the amount of dirt, if any, contained. One of the faults of this process is that the acid to some extent injures the resulting rubber. Another fault is that several of the valuable minor constituents of the latex, such as albumins, resins and proteins, are dissolved and lost. With the spraying process the reverse is true—the acid is dispensed with and the albumins, etc., are retained, to the advantage of the resulting rubber.

Pure rubber would not be at all suited to most uses. It must be vulcanized, that is, combined with sulfur under low heat. This makes it more elastic in either extreme of cold or heat. If as much as 25 percent of sulfur is used, hard rubber is produced. If red rubber is desired, sulfide of antimony is substituted for sulfur.

The spraying process is quite

different. After the latex has been collected from the trees about four percent of liquid ammonia is added to it. This acts as an anti-coagulant. Here it is the design to keep it from coagulating rather than to produce coagulation, for in the uncoagulated state it must be sent half way around the world. Those who developed the spraying process first sent from Sumatra to New York a single pint of latex with ammonia. It arrived in its original condition, so the experiment was tried next on tins, then with drums and finally, since this had proved successful, it was sent in the tanks of ships. It would seem safe to say that entire tankships may soon be used to transport liquid latex from Malaysia to this country. Units for the spraying of rubber, identical with those built in the United States have been erected in Sumatra on the largest single rubber plantation in the world. This plantation is owned by one of the rubber companies in the United States. As one unit can spray some five tons of rubber per day of 24 hours and requires a crew of only one white man and three natives to operate it, the actual cost of production is quite low.

THE NEW PROCESS

When the ship carrying the latex reaches New York harbor a tankcar is shunted alongside and the rubbermilk is pumped into it. This car proceeds to New Durham, a suburb of Jersey City, N. J., where one of the units of the new spraying process has been erected and has, since last February, been producing sprayed rubber. The spraying unit represents what was decided on as being the most economical sized plant to operate as a unit, and any future extension in the spray-

ed rubber industry will be brought about simply by multiplying the number of units. They are not interdependent. It has been calculated that all the rubber being made today in the world could be made by the spraying process in 250 of these units.

The structure which houses the rubber spraying unit consists of a truncated pyramid made of reinforced concrete. It is some-

(Continued on Page 12)

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

INVALUABLE FOR TOILET AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES
Of all Grocers, Chemists, etc.
The points are outlined against the many injurious imitations of "Scrubb's Ammonia" that are being offered, and attention is drawn to the signature of Scrubb & Co. on each bottle, without which none is genuine.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., CHILDFORD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Walk-Over Fine Footwear



This is our "Star" model, comes in Dark, Medium, and Light Brown suede. It's a beauty.

One half of your lifetime and more is spent in your footwear. Your constant and intimate traveling companion. It is an important part of your personal protection and embellishment. Walk-Over shoes possess elegance and tenacious wearability making them economical in the long run.

For Men and Women, Walk-Overs are known the world over. Our range of styles and sizes is at its best now.



Ask for the "Echo" comes in all leathers.

Reasonably priced at
\$17.50 and up.

Walk-Over Shoe Store

24b NANKING ROAD

Prompt attention given to mail orders

21 NANKING ROAD
Phone C. 867

SHANGHAI STORES CO.

MEN'S WEAR
SPECIALISTS

ANNUAL WINTER SALE

COMMENCING MONDAY, JANUARY 7th, 1923

THE END OF THE SEASON Arrives, and Stocks must be cleared to a minimum in preparation for our Annual Stock Taking. There are many particularly attractive bargains being offered. Especially is your attention called to the prices at which we are offering "Wolsey" and "Rameses" underwear, Men's Gloves, and all-wool Cardigan Jackets. These goods arrived very late in the season, and therefore prices must be cut.

A Few Items are given below. Call and inspect the others

SOFT FELT HATS Usual Price - - \$12.50 Sale Price - - \$10.00	ENGLISH VELOUR HATS Usual Price - - \$14.50 Sale Price - - \$11.50	ALL WOOL CASHMERE HALF HOSE Usual Price - \$2.50 pair Sale Price - \$2.00 pair	FOUR-FOLD LINEN COLLARS Usual Price \$7.50 doz. Sale Price \$5.95 doz.	STIFF FRONTED DRESS SHIRTS Usual Price - - \$7.50 Sale Price - - \$4.85
ALL WOOL PLAIN BLACK HALF HOSE Usual Price - \$18.00 doz. pair Sale Price - - \$15.00 doz. pair	ALL WOOL TRAVELLING RUGS Usual Price - \$13.50 each Sale Price - - \$10.00 each	WOLSEY UNDERWEAR \$8.00 per garment All Sizes	RAMESES UNDERWEAR \$8.00 per garment All Sizes	WOOL SCARVES Usual Price - - \$4.50 Sale Price - - \$3.00
SILK SCARVES Usual Price - - \$15.00 Sale Price - - \$12.00	JAGER DRESSING GOWNS Usual Price - - \$42.00 Sale Price - - \$35.00	TWEED GOLF COATS Usual Price - - \$12.50 Sale Price - - \$7.50	FOWN'S FUR LINED GLOVES Usual Price \$14.50 per pair Sale Price \$10.00 per pair	CEYLONETTE PAJAMAS Usual Price - - \$7.50 per pair Sale Price - - \$6.00 per pair
SOFT FRONTED DRESS SHIRTS Usual Price - - \$7.00 Sale Price - - \$5.85	NEGLIGE TUNIC SHIRTS Usual Price - - \$6.50 Sale Price - - \$4.50	SKIPPER BRAND TOBACCO Sale Price \$3.00 per lb.	ALL OTHER GOODS LESS 20-25 per cent	

THE SHANGHAI STORES CO., 21 Nanking Road

"So This Is London"

(By Our London Correspondent)

London, Nov. 21.—Marked changes have taken place in London of recent years, and those who have not seen the city, since the War will certainly not know the "old town" as it is at the present day, whilst in a few years hence the most noted parts of London will have changed completely.

Last year London reverted to nearly pre-war standard. Most signs of, and restrictions connected with, the war were abolished. A Brighton London Society was formed to make London the most worthy and beautiful city in the world, and to make it more than ever attractive to the foreign visitor.

At present London is in an era of re-building, not in the shape of an outward extension, but rather in the shape of rebuilding the heart of the city. A much needed alteration is taking place in the Strand, which is being widened considerably, one side being entirely demolished and rebuilt. Moorgate Street in the City has been entirely rebuilt, and the Bank of England building, familiar to all who know London, is to be altered by the addition of several stories.

Perhaps the most remarkable change is that taking place in Regent street. Palatial shops are being erected in place of the old buildings, now all pulled down. With numerous gaps filled with scaffolding and cranes, Regent Street presents a very curious appearance, but when completed, the new Regent Street will be a wonderful thoroughfare of splendid shops and buildings, resembling palaces. At the moment, Kingsway is recognised as the most beautiful and impressive of London's thoroughfares. With splendid buildings, all quite new, among them the wonderful Africa House, an avenue of trees on each side and the great Bush Terminal Building at the end, Kingsway presents a Continental but impressive aspect. Many old city firms are drifting into offices in Aldwych and Kingsway, the new buildings there being far superior to, and more comfortable than those nearer the city, and thus the center of business in London is slowly changing. Many engineering firms, also, are leaving their quarters in the Victoria Street, South West, and taking up their offices in Bush House and district.

Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., the caterers, have now erected a new Corner House in Coventry Street, by Piccadilly Circus. This is claimed to be the world's largest restaurant and is capable of holding 4,500 diners, who may enjoy some of the finest orchestras in England and America. The famous old "Cafe Royal" is being rebuilt at a cost of half a million pounds and an imposing building is being erected in the Haymarket, consisting of a restaurant and ball-room, grill-room, shop property and a theater. This will cost over three-quarters of a million pounds. The great American department store of Selfridges is also adding a new building to its already enormous premises. Unfortunately the great stores are much hampered in their schemes by regulations prohibiting the erection of stores above 60 feet in height, and it was with great difficulty that the great store of Harrods, in rebuilding the premises of Messrs. Swan and Edgar, in Regent Street, obtained permission to build their palatial new store to a height of 80 feet. The traffic problem continues to become more and more acute; each week thousands of motor-cars, largely of American manu-

facture, come upon the streets to add to those already swelling the traffic. The London General Omnibus Company is putting on the streets 1,700 more omnibuses, to add to the about 4,000 already in commission. A rival omnibus company has been formed and their vehicles help to make things more acute. Fortunately, the development of electric railway transport is proceeding apace, and the Underground railways relieve the overhead transports of many millions of passengers daily, but the more transport is developed the more people travel, so that developments do not relieve the pressure to an appreciable extent. The population of London, according to the 1911 Census is 7,480,201, of whom 188,382 are not British born.

Every day London is becoming more Americanised, for some long time now every hotel and restaurant of any note has possessed an American bar, where cocktails, etc. may be secured, and American ice cream soda fountains are being installed everywhere, to entice and welcome the many thousands of American tourists who visit London every year. Everywhere one dances to American jazz music, whilst the theaters are running many plays having their origin in New York, whilst the New York theaters are also showing a large number of plays first produced here, with marked success for this interchange on both sides of the Atlantic.

The hotels and restaurants are setting themselves out to cater for the American trade, and an increasing number of large American firms are bringing their products into this market, advertising on an extensive scale, as in their own country, so that Piccadilly Circus is becoming a miniature Broadway. American typewriters are in every office, whilst American motor cars are as numerous here as in other countries; practically all vacuum sweepers and electrical household appliances on this market also hail from the "other side."

This article cannot be concluded without a mention of the Chinese game of mah jong, being played in all the better class homes. Expensive as well as more reasonably priced sets for this game are for sale in all the stores, whilst there are a number of professional people who make a good living by teaching the intricacies of the game to those who wish to become proficient.

PAINTS and PAINTING

First-class work quickly executed. Exclusively foreign labour where desired. A full line of paints always on hand at reasonable prices, including Painters' Supplies, such as sandpaper, steel wool, brushes, oils, all dry colours, etc.

H. B. CAMPBELL

20 Fochow Road

Phones: C.1892 & C.7126

London Banks Take Shorter Names

(By Our London Correspondent)

London, Dec. 3.—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd. has just changed its name to the much shorter title of Midland Bank Ltd., following the example of the London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd., which changed its name to the Westminster Bank Ltd., and these changes have come as a relief to many.

The extremely lengthy names of many of the largest banks are due to the extensive amalgamations which have taken place in recent years. The powerful London banks gradually absorbed their country cousins, and then, when they had no more country banks to devour, they began to amalgamate among themselves, and the result is that practically the bulk of the banking business in this country is confined to five enormous institutions. Two of these, Lloyds and Barclays, made no attempt to indicate their incorporation, but the remaining three—London County Westminster and Parr's, London Joint City and Midland, and the National Provincial and Union Bank of England—have borne these very cumbersome titles till the present time. These five banks are composed of over 500 different banking institutions.

Another feature of the changes in the names of the large banks is that the word "London" is disappearing. At one time practically every one of the big banks included London in its name, but now there is not one that does so.

There has always been a peculiar connection between the names of many bankers and those of brewers; for example, Barclays, Hoares, Buxtons and Guinnesses, are equally well known in both brewing and banking. The explanation of this is that at one time, when farmers sold their produce to the brewers, they left their money with the brewers until they actually needed it, thus making the brewer a kind of banker. The Wolverhampton branch of Lloyd's Bank, until a few years ago, actually had a license to sell liquor, and the Bank of England, in its Charter, still has the right to sell beer; rather amusing, when one comes to regard "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street."

Sprayed Rubber

(Continued from Page 11)

thing under 50 feet in height and about 35 feet square, not including the sheds that surrounded the base of the tower. The inside of this structure is divided into two stories of unequal height, the lower one forming a huge empty room about 30 by 30 on the floor and 30 feet high, with walls that have a slight tumblehome. This is called the drying chamber. Upstairs is a room containing the spraying and air-heating apparatus, spare disk sprayers, latex tanks, and recording thermometric apparatus. A conical depression penetrates the floor between the two chambers so that the spraying disk may be lowered through it.

From the tank the latex is pumped into a large tank buried in the earth. Thence it reaches the small tank on the top floor of the unit. From this tank, whose purpose is to provide a small reserve supply in case of interruption of the pumps, the latex flows through a tube and reaches the centre of the spraying disk in a stream the size of one's thumb. This disk is a round sheet of metal 18 to 20 inches in diameter attached in a horizontal position to the lower end of the vertical shaft of a small electric motor which gives it a velocity of 4,000 revolutions per minute. It occupies a position slightly below the ceiling of the lower chamber. Here is the spectacular part of the process.

500 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT
Reaching the center of the whirling disk the rubber milk is instantly taken up and whirled from it in a cyclone of minute atomized drops. Since they fall continuously they form an umbrella-shaped dome, a maelstrom of spray changing quickly to rubber in the intense heat of a draft of air heated to 500 degrees Fahrenheit in a brick furnace situated on the upper floor. This air is conducted down into the drying chamber by means of four large furnace pipes. The blizzard of spray rapidly drying into flakes of pure rubber may be observed in comfort through a tiny glass window let into the wall of the structure opposite the eyes as one stands on the narrow platform that runs around the tower.

The great heat dries the minute drops of latex spray so quickly that no injury can come to the rubber from prolonged heating. Not only is the water of the natural latex driven off but the liquid ammonia, which was added in Sumatra, floats in

gaseous form through a special port in the walls. Its odor is readily detected around the unit. Before the drying latex has reached the floor of the chamber it is rubber.

The latex could be caught on the floor itself, but that would necessitate stopping the process from time to time to permit its removal. If the process is to be a continuous one the accumulated rubber must be removed frequently and in small amounts. This is provided for by covering the floor entirely with a number of narrow platforms 30 feet long by about 2 feet wide. Each platform is mounted on casters. As a filled platform is withdrawn from one side of the chamber an empty one is pushed into the other. The removal is effected by a line from a small winch hooked to the respective ends of the platform and pulled, beginning with one end so that the superincumbent rubber is parted along the division between two platforms. As the coating of rubber is continuous one would naturally anticipate great trouble in doing this, but while still warm it comes apart as easily as a couple of baking powder biscuits—and resembles them in some ways.

SMELLS LIKE NEW BREAD
The platform comes out into the shed covered with a blanket of clean rubber about five inches thick in the centre where most of the flakes fall and tapering off to an inch at the ends. It smells like newly baked bread. It feels like sponge cake and if squeezed in the fingers it falls to return to its original form. Between the little flakes air is imprisoned, giving the mass a whitish or light cream color. While warm it is

easy to break off a chunk of the rubber, but if allowed to cool all the strength of the arms cannot tear off a sliver as large as the little finger. While still warm the large slab of rubber on the platform is broken up into pieces of irregular shape so that they may readily be handled. Twenty-five pounds of these are weighed out at one time and placed in a hydraulic press which comes down on them a moment, squeezing out all the cells of air and consolidating the sponge into a beautiful translucent mass of rubber the color of pulled taffy candy. It is now solid, and extremely strong. This rubber is ready to be vulcanised and used.

A variation of the latex spraying process is being used in the manufacture of automobile cord tires. The latex fabric made by the new process has no weak threads. These are unnecessary because the cords are held rigidly parallel until saturated through with latex. Then this is dried into a continuous piece of rubber. The cords are led from spools through a bath of latex which so thoroughly soaks into them that microscopic examination has revealed its presence in the center or core of the little cotton fibers, none of which in the finest cotton are over 1½ inches in length. Still maintaining a parallel relationship and, equally important, having equal tensions, these cords are led through a series of drying devices, drying the latex which is in the cotton fibers, that which is between them and that which is between the cords into a single piece of fabric which may be stretched sideways without the least injury or permanent displacement of the cords. The fabric has been made integral with the rubber itself. The parallelism between the cords is perfect. Every cord takes up its rightful share of the stress in the tire.

RIDING BOWLER HATS

from
HERBERT JOHNSON

New Bond St.

MACBETH, GRAY & Co.

TAILORS—SHIRTMAKERS—OUTFITTERS

The only house in Shanghai devoted exclusively to men's requirements

20 Nanking Road

Tel. C. 4247

SAY DAH COAL CO.,

951-58, Markham Park, Shanghai
Tele. W. 1178

BEST SCREENED HOUSEHOLD COAL

Hongay Coal (Special For Salamandre Stoves)	\$25.00 per ton
Hongay Coal Anthracite (Screened) Salamandre Stoves	\$24.00 per ton
Honan Coal Anthracite (Screened) Salamandre Stoves	\$19.00 per ton
Luaking Coal Anthracite (Screened) Hard	\$18.00 per ton
Steam Hard Coal (Nuts)	\$17.50 per ton
House Coal No. 1 (Screened)	\$20.00 per ton
House Coal No. 2 (Screened)	\$18.00 per ton
Kitchen Coal No. 1 (Screened)	\$18.00 per ton
Kitchen Coal No. 2 (Screened)	\$17.00 per ton
Steam Coal (Mix)	\$13.00 per ton
Steam Coal (Dust)	\$11.00 per ton
Fire Wood (Large) 40 bundles	\$1.00
Charcoal (Large) one basket	\$ 0.00

With a view to showing our appreciation to all of our patrons, our prices quoted above are comparatively lower than the market. In case any of our patrons is in need of a big quantity of any kind of coal of the above-mentioned varieties, kindly write or phone us, so that we will be able to despatch our man over for negotiation.

"CALIFORNIA SWEETS"

THE NEW CHOCOLATES

ARE BRINGING US NEW FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS EVERY DAY

Sole Agents of China

CALIFORNIA PHARMACY
155 Avenue Joffre Phone Central 1805

GEO. WILHELM, Manager.

Smoke Better Cigarettes



There's something about them you'll like

Twenty Cigarettes to the Package

Smoke better cigarettes!

- How much better?
- As much better as Tareytons.
- There are no better than that!

Herbert Tareyton
London Cigarettes

EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS

MAY BE CASHED ANYWHERE

For small remittances the most convenient for both remitter and payee. Telephone or send chit to

THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.

8 KIUKIANG ROAD CENTRAL 197
BANKING DEPARTMENT

Payable at any American Express office in Europe, North and South America, The Near East and the Far East. Cashied by banks everywhere.
TRAVELERS' CHEQUES

FOR ALL NEEDLE TALKING-MACHINES

THE NEW
Actuelle
RECORD

THE LATEST BROADWAY SUCCESSES MONTHLY

DOUBLE-FACED RECORDS

\$1.50 each

PATHE ORIENT

99 Szechuen Road

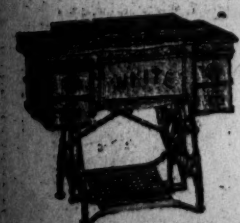


PHILIPS CHINA COMPANY,

41, SZECHUEN ROAD,
(Brunner Mond Bldg.) Shanghai.

CASH PRICE

\$55.00



Liengyi Mercantile Co.

Corner Lloyd and Nanking Roads, Shanghai

Tel. C. 339

FORMAMINT

THE GERM KILLING THROAT TABLET

If you Suffer from "Smoker's Throat"

—or other painful irritations of the oropharynx you should at once use FORMAMINT.

"In both acute and chronic pharyngitis, induced by abuse of tobacco, Formamint Tablets have proved particularly efficacious in the hands of the medical profession," writes the Medical Press.

Sucking these palatable, harmless tablets promotes an abundant flow of saliva, which itself is rendered germicidal. Thus the whole mouth and throat are slowly saturated with a soothing, healing antiseptic fluid, which penetrates everywhere.

With the destruction of the causative bacteria, swelling and inflammation subside, and Nature does the rest—without the fuss and trouble of old-fashioned methods like gargling or painting the throat with caustic and nauseating chemicals.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL PARTICULARS

WULFING'S

FORMAMINT
The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

Just as effectively—and by the same process—does Formamint safeguard you against dangerous infections which start in the mouth and throat—Influenza, for example, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Mumps, and the dreaded Pyorrhoea.

A. WULFING & CO'S CHE

Chemische Produkten Amsterdam
MELCHERS CHINA CORPORATION

Sole-Agents for China.

To be obtained at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

WHY WORRY!

ABOUT HAVING CLOTHES THAT ARE
EXPENSIVE WHEN YOU CAN ALWAYS BUY
A SUIT THAT WILL APPEAL TO YOU IN

PRICE, WORKMANSHIP,
MATERIAL AND WEAR.

THE W. W. AHANA CO.

"Tailors to the Discriminating"

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, SZECHUEN ROAD

"WHY WORRY" IT'S NEEDLESS.

If You are Needing Party Dresses, Frocks, Evening
Dresses and other SILK Fabrics come in and visit our

WINTER SILK SALE

Great Reductions on Beautiful Materials. Special Showing
in our Drapery Department

SALE LASTS FOR TWO WEEKS.

COME IN EARLY & YOUR WORRIES ARE OVER

LAOU KAI FOOK

CORNER OF KIUKIANG & HONAN ROADS.

APOLLO THEATRE

STARTING TODAY At 5.30 p.m.
TWO SHOWS DAILY
At 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
UNTIL TUESDAY, JANUARY 15th

APOLLO THEATRE

HAL ROACH PRESENTS

Harold Lloyd



America's Boy of Joy!

He touched your heart in "Grandma's
Boy"!

He cured your ills in "Dr. Jack"!
You shrieked at "Safety Last."

Now he'll tickle you pink with his
red-hot romance.

Here is something different again; a
roar, a riot.

The boy's a wonder!

He'll wave away your weary worries
with his latest, fast, funny, furious
farce.

BOOK SEATS EARLY
AT ROBINSON PIANO CO.

Admission: At 5.30 p.m. 90 cts. and \$1.50



"Why Worry?"

HIS LATEST SIX REEL
Pathécomedy

Exit Worry! Enter Mirth!

Hero Harold is a Rich-Sick-Sheik!

With his nurse and pill carrier goes to
South America for health.

Hero meets giant. Giant has toothache.
Lloyd pulls tusk. Giant becomes
valet.

What Sheik does! How giant fights!
Why nurse loves, will make you
ache, shake and quake with
laughter.

Tickling the Town Pink

BOOK SEATS EARLY
AT ROBINSON PIANO CO.

Admission: At 9.15 p.m. \$1.00 and \$2.00

WHY WORRY!

DAJOS
BELA



PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS WILL KILL WORRIES
FOR SALE AT

THE EQUITABLE BAZAAR

473 NANKING ROAD

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 7964

WHY WORRY!

YOUR SUIT IS READY

CALL AT

HENRY THE TAILOR

SEWARD ROAD (REAR OF ASTOR HOUSE)

Britain Alone Willing To Pay Up Debts Of War

(By Our London Correspondent)

London, Nov. 22.—With the problem of reparations and Allied indebtedness so much to the fore at present, it is interesting to compare the positions of the various countries. The figures given herewith were officially issued about twelve months ago, but today they are not greatly changed. Much difficulty is experienced owing to the fluctuating exchange rates, but as far as possible the amounts are calculated at the normal rates of exchange.

There is owing to the United Kingdom over £2,000 millions, made up as follows:

Russia	£655 millions
France	584 "
Italy	503 "
Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia	32 "
Portugal, Rumania and Greece	67 "
Austria	12 "
Poland	4 "
Dominions	150 "
Total	£2007 millions

The United Kingdom owes the sum of £1,520,647,000, chiefly to the United States, whose portion is £856,093,000, the remainder being due to the Colonies and certain allied governments. Thus it will be seen that the United Kingdom is a creditor to the extent of nearly twice her debts, but the possibility of realising many of these debts seems very doubtful.

France owes about £1,100 millions, approximately half to America and half to Great Britain, with

a small amount to Japan. Against this France is a creditor to the extent of about £850 millions, chiefly due from Russia and Belgium.

Italy owes about £800 millions, two-thirds to Britain and the remainder mostly to America.

America, of course, is in the strongest position, being a creditor to the extent of about £2000 millions, and debtor to nobody. About half this is due from England and the remainder from the other Allies. At present England is the only country making any attempt to pay these debts, and she has now come to an agreement for the repayment in full of her debt to the United States. The other nations, more intent upon military measures than upon debt settlements, are content to let the matter slide and if possible, to avoid settlement altogether, so that if this does happen, as seems probable, and Britain carries out her present arrangements with the United States, she will be a loser to the extent of something like £2,500 millions, whilst America, on her part, will lose about £1,000 millions.

As yet, the United States is not prepared, by way of cancellation of debts, to make good Germany's default or recompense the Allies for their failure to collect reparations; and so long as the European nations fail to co-operate and continue their heavy expenditure on war equipment, the United States could serve no good purpose in cancelling the just debts due her.

United States Court

HEARINGS:

December 24, 1923, Cause No. 2337, Thornett & Fehr v. Viloudaki & Co.; on defendant's motion to require plaintiff to elect between its alleged causes of action; submitted.

December 24, 1923, Cause No. 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.; on motion for commission to take testimony; deposition to be taken before Commissioner on December 31st and further testimony by stipulation of parties.

December 24, 1923, Cause No. 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone et al.; on first intervenor's motion to approve bill of exceptions, etc.; submitted.

December 24, 1923, Cause No. 2344, Kirkham v. Kirkham; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of A. Poppovitch; submitted.

December 24, 1923, Cause No. 2243, Arundale v. Arundale; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of plaintiff, L. L. Wilson; submitted.

December 28, 1923, Cause No. 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. William R. Rice; on motion to dismiss; submitted.

December 31, 1923, Cause No. 2653, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; on motion for payment to H. Kline; to be submitted to auditor.

December 31, 1923, Cause No. 2088, Chan Chang Shun v. C. Berthel & Co., Inc.; on motion for substitution of plaintiff.

December 31, 1923, Cause No. 2305, A. A. Tuomola et al. v. E. G. Hinde et al.; on motion to dismiss; submitted.

December 31, 1923, Cause No. 2355, Eisler v. Irons; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of plaintiff; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)
December 31, 1923, Cause No. 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.; deposition taken of plaintiff; continued.

JUDGMENTS & ORDERS:
December 24, 1923, Cause No. 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.; order for taking testimony before commissioner.

December 24, 1923, Cause No. 2344, Kirkham v. Kirkham; decree.

December 27, 1923, Cause No. 2306, Cadiz v. Cadiz; decree.

December 27, 1923, Cause No. 2337, Thornett & Fehr v. Viloudaki & Co.; order overruling defendant's motion for plaintiff to elect.

December 28, 1923, Cause No.

2357, 2359, U. S. v. E. G. Hinde; sentence.

December 28, 1923, Cause No. 2349, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. William R. Rice; order of dismissal.

December 28, 1923, Cause No. 1551, Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. v. Green Star S. S. Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING:
January 3, 1924, 9.30 a.m., Cause No. 1456, Kiang v. Kossel.

January 7, 1924, 9.30 a.m., Cause No. 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS:
December 24, 1923, Cause No. 2337, Thornett & Fehr v. Viloudaki & Co.; memorandum of authorities.

December 24, 1923, Cause No. 2387, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; complaint; summons issued.

December 24, 1923, Cause No. 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. William R. Rice; marshal's return of subpoena.

December 27, 1923, Cause No. 2337, Thornett & Fehr v. Viloudaki & Co.; exception to order.

December 27, 1923, Cause No. 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. William R. Rice; praecipe for subpoena duces tecum; subpoena duces tecum issued; marshal's return of subpoena duces tecum.

December 27, 1923, Cause No. 2362, Nordisk Pjerfabrik Ltd. v. Brewster & Co.; marshal's return of summons.

December 27, 1923, Cause No.

2367, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; marshal's return of summons.

December 27, 1923, Cause No. 2053, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; notice of motion.

December 27, 1923, Cause No. 2026, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. M. Wulfsohn & Co.; commission to take depositions; deposition of A. W. Pargitt.

December 27, 1923, Cause No. 2349, Hulse v. Hulse; marshal's return of summons.

December 28, 1923, Cause No. 2088, Chan Chang Shun v. C. Berthel & Co., Inc.; affidavit; motion for substitution of plaintiff; notice of motion.

December 28, 1923, Cause No. 2369, Sun Cho Chai v. W. C. Dalby; complaint; summons issued.

December 28, 1923, Cause No. 2379, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. William R. Rice; motion to dismiss.

December 28, 1923, Cause No. 2260, V. Richter v. Theodore Tropa; demurrer.

December 28, 1923, Cause No. 2345, L. S. V. v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion to set.

December 28, 1923, Corp'n No. 153, The Associated Drug Co.; articles of incorporation.

December 29, 1923, Cause No.

1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; subpoena duces tecum issued.

December 29, 1923, Cause No. 2305, A. A. Tuomola et al. v. E. G. Hinde et al.; motion to set; motion for dismissal.

December 29, 1923, Cause No. 2355, Eisler v. Irons; motion for judgment by default.

December 29, 1923, Cause No. 2175, L. G. Huser v. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.; motion of dismissal.

December 31, 1923, Cause No. 2366, Horace Law et al. v. Chas. W. Corbaley; marshal's return of summons.

December 31, 1923, Cause No. 2292, I. M. Burtakoff et al. v. M. Wulfsohn & Co.; defendant's memorandum brief on motion to strike.

December 31, 1923, Cause No. 1378, American Sales Corporation v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; plaintiff's reply to amended answer.

December 31, 1923, Cause No. 1489, In re Grace L. Coppock's will; final account.

(By the Commissioner)
December 27, 1923, Civil No. 146, H. Kunze & Co. v. V. Elliott; amended petition; answer.

December 28, 1923, Spec. Pro. 41, In re estate of Watson W. Rich, deceased; petition.

"A Pine Forest in a Bottle."

PEPS

THE REMEDY
YOU BREATHE.

NO longer is it necessary for throat and chest sufferers to travel thousands of miles across the seas to dwell amid the famous pine forests of Switzerland. Through the skill of the pharmaceutical chemist, the potent healing virtue of this balsamic pine air is now captured and condensed along with other volatile medicaments into those wonderful breathable tablets known as PEPS.

To take the Peps treatment you simply peel off the silver wrapper and allow the tablet to slowly dissolve in the mouth. The powerful medicine then liberated in the form of fumes is inhaled deeply and naturally straight into the lungs. On its way through the throat and air tubes the Peps medicine finds out and exterminates dangerous germs; it removes soreness and weakness of chest, strengthens and heals tender, inflamed bronchial tubes, and quickly cures the worst cough, cold or chest trouble.

Peps provides a most powerful remedy and safeguard against colds and chills, sore throat, bronchitis, cold on the chest, bronchial asthma, early morning cough, malarial colds, laryngitis and innumerable other throat, chest and lung dangers threatening young and old in our trying climate. Peps contains no opium, chloral, or harmful drug of any kind.

PEPS are obtainable in sealed glass bottles of cherries and dandelions everywhere. Direct from Agents: Messrs. W. & A. G. (China) Ltd., S. Y. Sheng Building, Leachuan Road, Shanghai.

for COUGHS, COLDS & BRONCHITIS

NEW MAXIM'S CAFE

57-59 Avenue Edward VII

ANNOUNCE

A SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER

Fried Chicken—Southern Style

Hot Biscuits

And Everything

TONIGHT at 8

\$2.50 per cover

Try this—I recommend it

I. C. TOURELL

Manager.

WEEKS & CO., LTD.

ANNUAL SALE

BEFORE STOCKTAKING

COMMENCES

Monday, January 7th, 1924

IN THE

DRAPERY, MILLINERY, GENERAL and FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS

NAVY SERGE
44 inch wide
\$1.50 per yd.

TWEEDS
54 inches wide
Special Value from \$1.95 per yd.

DOUBLE WIDTH SATINS IN
VARIOUS COLOURS REDUCED TO \$3.50 per yd.

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY. Pure
Silk, Black, \$1.95 per pair
Nigger, White

LADIES' FINE LAWN HAND-
KERCHIEFS. With 1/2 in. hem
Size 13 1/2 by 13 1/2 ins.
Reduced from \$2.75 to \$1.75

LADIES' FINE LAWN HAND-
KERCHIEFS. Hemstitched
wite 1/2 in. hem. A good serviceable
quality. Size 10 1/2 by 10 1/2 inches.
Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00

VELOUR COATING
50 ins. wide \$3.95 per yd.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK
SUITING
52 ins. wide \$1.95 per yd.

SILK EOLIENNE in Various
Colours \$2.00 per yd.

ELASTIC BRASSIERS Only a
few left. To Clear at \$1.50 each

Children's Play Dresses
from \$1.25

CORSETS Royal Worcester
Warner's, Bon-ton and Treo
Girdles LESS 10%

A LARGE STOCK OF SAMPLE
MAKES, in all Sizes.
Usual Price from \$5.00
\$21.00. Sale Price

A REAL BARGAIN
SEVERAL ODD PAIRS OF
CORSETS.
Usual Price from \$1.00
\$18.00 Sale Price

WHITE COTTON BRASSIERS
Trimmed Embroidery from \$1.00 each

A QUANTITY OF RUBBER
RAINCOATS with Collars of
contrasting colours. In good con-
dition. Usual Price \$50.00 To Clear \$19.50 each

MILLINERY TRIMMINGS A
quantity of Wing, and Ost-
rich Feather Mounts. Usual Price
from \$8.00. Sale Price from \$0.50 each

ELASTIC BRASSIERS Only a
few left. To Clear at \$1.50 each

FITTED TEA BASKETS,
\$120.00 Now \$85.00

SILVER WRIST WATCHES
\$17.50 Now \$13.00

DINING ROOM MAHOGANY
CLOCKS \$26.00
\$48.00 Now

THE BULLE CLOCK 10 years
non stop, Wall model \$89.00 Now \$69.00

HENRY LIKLY WARDROBE
TRUNKS \$350.00 Now \$270.00

BEST GOLF CLUBS
Sale Price \$7.85 each

GILLETTE RAZORS IN CASE
WITH BLADES \$1.20

SWAN BLACKBOARD SELF
FILLING PENS \$3.50 each

AMERICAN CABIN TRUNKS
Sale Price \$29.00

SPALDINGS OLYMPIC FOOT-
BALLS \$13.50 Now \$11.50

HALF PRICE

ART-CARPET SQUARES in all shades

Size 9' x 12'	12' x 12'	12' x 15'
Usually \$82.00 & 69.00	\$108.00 & 86.00	\$136 & 105.00 each
Sale \$41.00 & 34.50	\$54.00 & 43.00	\$68 & 52.50 "

50" wide ART SERGE. Splendid heavy
curtain material
Usually \$3.50 and 4.00 yd.
Sale \$1.75 yd.

HEAVY WOOL TAPESTRIES 50 inch
In a variety of designs
Usually \$8.50, \$7.50 & \$7.00 yd.
Sale \$4.50 yd.

WEEKS & CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI—HANKOW

FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE

Over fifty years of useful and invaluable service stands to the credit of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and in all that time we have never heard of a single dissatisfied user, nor a dealer who is not glad to recommend it in the highest terms to his patrons. Those who in childhood took it for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough are now giving it to their children and grand children with the same good results. For sale everywhere.

Big Building Plan To Aid Britain's Idle

Public Work For 250,000, Government Is Financing Municipal And Private Utility Projects; Foreign Trade Subsidy

The British Government has framed projects which are designed to absorb about 250,000 of its unemployed during the present Winter. At present the number of wholly unemployed is given by the Ministry of Labor as 1,211,374 in England, Scotland and Wales. It is feared that the Winter will show a considerable increase and the Government's projects are expected to absorb the increase only, leaving the total of unemployed somewhere in the neighborhood of the present figure.

Last Winter the unemployment curve rose to 1,485,000 on Jan. 1 and dropped again to 1,185,000 on Aug. 1. This difference of 300,000 indicates the sort of increase which the coming Winter is expected to show. As for the million men, women and children unemployed Winter and Summer alike, the Government holds out no hope of any attempt to provide employment for them. It seems probable that the elements which explain their presence lie so deeply embedded in the shifting economies of the world that they are beyond the reach of any British Government.

Two main lines of endeavor are being followed with a view to checking the Winter increase. One is the stimulation of foreign trade and the other the institution of relief work at home. Under the head of relief work two sorts of projects fall—that undertaken by companies under a Government guarantee and that undertaken by municipal authorities working in conjunction with the Government.

Government support for works undertaken by private companies has been supplied in a bill known as the Trade Facilities Act. Under its terms companies are allowed to submit to the Cabinet Unemployment Committee plans for public utility projects, and if the committee finds them financially sound it recommends a Government guarantee of the principal and interest of loans necessary to finance them. The guarantee enables the company to raise money at a cheaper rate of interest than otherwise would be available and work is hastened.

Guarantees up to a total of £50,000,000 have been authorized by the committee and work will be under way this Winter on projects which utilize a total of £26,000,000 in guarantees. One of the largest of these projects already has been under way for some time by the Underground Railway at London. Working under a Government guarantee of £5,500,000 it has given work to about 10,000 men in extensions and improvements which otherwise would have been delayed. Another guarantee of £2,300,000 has been utilized by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and still another of £1,000,000 by the Union Castle Line, for the construction of new ships.

The new railway group known as the Southern Railway has taken a Government guarantee of £5,500,000 for the work of electrifying one of its sections, and the Government is endeavoring to stimulate other railways to follow suit. British railways have reserve funds running to a total of £130,000,000, compared with reserve of about £35,000,000 before the war, and an effort is being made to persuade them to put their huge reserves to immediate use.

Work undertaken by municipal authorities in conjunction with the Government is supervised by the Ministry of Transport in the main. The Forestry Commissioners plan to increase their normal planting program during the Winter and are contemplating new work in woods on Crown lands. There are land drainage schemes under contemplation for Scotland, but the bulk of this sort of projects is being managed by the Ministry of Transport and the local authorities in the areas involved. The Transport Ministry has drawn up a program of work in the construction of main roads which will require two or three years for its completion and which is expected to give employment to about 35,000 men during the coming Winter. This program, which is in addition to its normal work of road maintenance, is expected to involve £11,000,000, half of which is being supplied by the Government and half by the local areas benefited.

Other Government departments besides the Ministry of Transport

are speeding up their work, although they are unable to share their financial burdens with local authorities. The Post Office plans to spend £500,000 during the Winter on the laying of new long-distance telephone lines. Another £500,000 is to be spent on the Post Office railway in London, a project which is expected to employ 300 men for a year. The Admiralty has anticipated its 1924-25 wants and will spend about £500,000 at Harrow, Sheffield and other "black spots" of unemployment. The Scottish office has speeded up certain improvement projects in Edinburgh and the Colonial office has ordered £120,000 worth of work on steamers and tramways for Nyasaland and Tanganyika, the cost of these borne for the time being by interest-free loans from the Treasury. Financial assistance has been given the Port of London Authority and loans amounting to £4,500,000 raised for dock extensions on the Thames, which are expected to employ 4,000 men during the Winter.

A further sum of £30,000,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Unemployment Grants Committee and relief works have been sanctioned which are expected to absorb the whole of this amount during the Winter. This is supplied to local authorities under a rather complicated loan scheme in which the Government bears varying percentages of the interest and sinking fund charges on local loans, and under this scheme a wide variety of projects are under way from the building of bath houses to the provision of cemeteries.

The committee tries to provide employment for men at their own trades and in their own vicinity. In such places as the Clyde and the Tyne, where unemployment is very bad and where no large schemes have been devised to abate it, the committee attempts to create employment to match local conditions. In such schemes as the Ministry of Transport's road program, it frequently has been found necessary to take for example, skilled steel workers away from their homes and set them to the rough work of road-digging, a task which does justice neither to the men nor the roads. The Unemployment Grants Committee, however, undertakes where no other employment can be found for skilled steel workers at home, to create projects which will employ them in their own towns at their own trades.

It is difficult to arrive at any estimate on the number of unemployed who will be absorbed into employment by these various projects. A number of them already are under way, a few have been in program for two or three years, and others especially devised for the coming Winter. So many lines are involved that the Ministry of Labor has no means of estimating the number of men employed other than to watch

The only way to keep the hair way in all weather is a "Nestle & Lanoil Wave"

Permanent and Safe
M. PAUL, Specialist
THE BEAUTY PARLOUR
36 Nanking Road

their cumulative effect on the total number of unemployed. The ministry makes no attempt to estimate the number of men who will be employed during the Winter, except to say that the total number of employment projects is expected to be greater this Winter than in any previous Winter, and that the total number of unemployed absorbed is expected to be between 200,000 and 300,000.

One further scheme to reduce unemployment should be mentioned, although it seems to have been thus far one of the less successful. Furthermore, it has been under way for some time and has no special relationship to the coming Winter. It merits mention, because it seems to strike down into the core of British unemployment and the elements which have produced it.

This is the Export Credits Scheme. In an effort to stimulate foreign trade the Board of Trade has been empowered to guarantee traders, up to 100 percent of the value of foreign shipments provided reasonable security is to be had in the country to which the trader's goods are consigned. Guarantees up to the amount of £26,000,000 have been authorized and about £14,000,000 of this sum is actually in use. The effort is to regain British foreign trade and in this connection the problem of British unemployment is one to be approached with all caution.

It is the custom in London to refer to the coming Winter as "the fourth Winter of unemployment," but it is to be doubted whether such references spring from any understanding of the nature of this unemployment. British unemployment did not begin with the war. Before then Great Britain conducted 40 percent of its foreign trade with the Continent, but there were from 200,000 to 400,000 unemployed in the country. It is significant that today, when the number of unemployed has soared to 1,200,000, there is full-time employment at Oldham for every man who can make textile machinery. While the great cotton mills of Lancashire are discharging workers because there is no work for them to do, the factories which manufacture textile machinery for export are working overtime. The fact is that in the shifting economies of the world, Great Britain

no longer is the world's manufacturer. This is the basic fact beneath British unemployment.

There was a time long before the war when the great cotton mills of Lancashire exported cotton fabrics to the world, but today Oldham exports textile machinery and the world spins its own cotton. The result is that Lancashire's cotton spinners are unemployed and it is to be doubted whether any British Government ever will succeed in finding employment for them. Unless it discovers some means of bringing the world's spinning industry back to Lancashire. This obviously is out of the question, and the same situation which has brought unemployment to Lancashire has brought similar unemployment to other less famous industries of which Great Britain once held a monopoly. As a result there are responsible men in London today who say that Great Britain is now overpopulated by 15,000,000.

Effort is being made to stimulate emigration, but the overseas settlement scheme has not proved a great success. Through the Colonial Office about 90,000 ex-soldiers and sailors and about 20,000 others have been assisted to the dominions, but the dominions want farmers, and the typical inhabitant of Great Britain has been a factory hand for generations. Canada and Australia are crying for white population, but both want farmers, and, while a small number of Englishmen and Scots have taken advantage of cheap rates to Winnipeg for the Canadian harvests, the Canadian Government's immigration scheme applies mostly to the agricultural peasantry of the Continent. Here lies the tragedy of British unemployment.

Honolulu Military Academy

U. S. Army Supervision

Advantages equal those of the best mainland institutions. Preparatory and High School accredited courses. Preparation for West Point, Annapolis and University.

100 Cadets—10 Resident officers

Individual Attention

Cadets (aged from 8 to 20 years) drawn from U. S. Army and Navy, and the American residents of Hawaii and the Orient.

Fees per annum \$750, including uniforms, books and vacation expenses.

Cadets admitted at any time at proportional charge. Next semester February-June, 1924.

Correspondence invited by:
COL. L. G. BLACKMAN
President, Honolulu Military Academy

Write for catalog or obtain from office of this newspaper.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Rheumatism. No. 2 for Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 6d. IN AUSTRALIA, 1s. 6d. IN U.S.A., 2s. 6d. IN CANADA, 2s. 6d. IN INDIA, 3s. 6d. IN JAPAN, 4s. 6d. IN CHINA, 5s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 6s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 7s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 8s. 6d. IN BURMA, 9s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 10s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 11s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 12s. 6d. IN INDIA, 13s. 6d. IN CHINA, 14s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 15s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 16s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 17s. 6d. IN BURMA, 18s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 19s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 20s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 21s. 6d. IN INDIA, 22s. 6d. IN CHINA, 23s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 24s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 25s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 26s. 6d. IN BURMA, 27s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 28s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 29s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 30s. 6d. IN INDIA, 31s. 6d. IN CHINA, 32s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 33s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 34s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 35s. 6d. IN BURMA, 36s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 37s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 38s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 39s. 6d. IN INDIA, 40s. 6d. IN CHINA, 41s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 42s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 43s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 44s. 6d. IN BURMA, 45s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 46s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 47s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 48s. 6d. IN INDIA, 49s. 6d. IN CHINA, 50s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 51s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 52s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 53s. 6d. IN BURMA, 54s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 55s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 56s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 57s. 6d. IN INDIA, 58s. 6d. IN CHINA, 59s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 60s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 61s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 62s. 6d. IN BURMA, 63s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 64s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 65s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 66s. 6d. IN INDIA, 67s. 6d. IN CHINA, 68s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 69s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 70s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 71s. 6d. IN BURMA, 72s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 73s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 74s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 75s. 6d. IN INDIA, 76s. 6d. IN CHINA, 77s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 78s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 79s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 80s. 6d. IN BURMA, 81s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 82s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 83s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 84s. 6d. IN INDIA, 85s. 6d. IN CHINA, 86s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 87s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 88s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 89s. 6d. IN BURMA, 90s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 91s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 92s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 93s. 6d. IN INDIA, 94s. 6d. IN CHINA, 95s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 96s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 97s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 98s. 6d. IN BURMA, 99s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 100s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 101s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 102s. 6d. IN INDIA, 103s. 6d. IN CHINA, 104s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 105s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 106s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 107s. 6d. IN BURMA, 108s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 109s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 110s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 111s. 6d. IN INDIA, 112s. 6d. IN CHINA, 113s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 114s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 115s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 116s. 6d. IN BURMA, 117s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 118s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 119s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 120s. 6d. IN INDIA, 121s. 6d. IN CHINA, 122s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 123s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 124s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 125s. 6d. IN BURMA, 126s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 127s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 128s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 129s. 6d. IN INDIA, 130s. 6d. IN CHINA, 131s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 132s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 133s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 134s. 6d. IN BURMA, 135s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 136s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 137s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 138s. 6d. IN INDIA, 139s. 6d. IN CHINA, 140s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 141s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 142s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 143s. 6d. IN BURMA, 144s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 145s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 146s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 147s. 6d. IN INDIA, 148s. 6d. IN CHINA, 149s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 150s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 151s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 152s. 6d. IN BURMA, 153s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 154s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 155s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 156s. 6d. IN INDIA, 157s. 6d. IN CHINA, 158s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 159s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 160s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 161s. 6d. IN BURMA, 162s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 163s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 164s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 165s. 6d. IN INDIA, 166s. 6d. IN CHINA, 167s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 168s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 169s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 170s. 6d. IN BURMA, 171s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 172s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 173s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 174s. 6d. IN INDIA, 175s. 6d. IN CHINA, 176s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 177s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 178s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 179s. 6d. IN BURMA, 180s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 181s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 182s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 183s. 6d. IN INDIA, 184s. 6d. IN CHINA, 185s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 186s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 187s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 188s. 6d. IN BURMA, 189s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 190s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 191s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 192s. 6d. IN INDIA, 193s. 6d. IN CHINA, 194s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 195s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 196s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 197s. 6d. IN BURMA, 198s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 199s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 200s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 201s. 6d. IN INDIA, 202s. 6d. IN CHINA, 203s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 204s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 205s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 206s. 6d. IN BURMA, 207s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 208s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 209s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 210s. 6d. IN INDIA, 211s. 6d. IN CHINA, 212s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 213s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 214s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 215s. 6d. IN BURMA, 216s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 217s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 218s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 219s. 6d. IN INDIA, 220s. 6d. IN CHINA, 221s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 222s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 223s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 224s. 6d. IN BURMA, 225s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 226s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 227s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 228s. 6d. IN INDIA, 229s. 6d. IN CHINA, 230s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 231s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 232s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 233s. 6d. IN BURMA, 234s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 235s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 236s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 237s. 6d. IN INDIA, 238s. 6d. IN CHINA, 239s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 240s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 241s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 242s. 6d. IN BURMA, 243s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 244s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 245s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 246s. 6d. IN INDIA, 247s. 6d. IN CHINA, 248s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 249s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 250s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 251s. 6d. IN BURMA, 252s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 253s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 254s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 255s. 6d. IN INDIA, 256s. 6d. IN CHINA, 257s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 258s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 259s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 260s. 6d. IN BURMA, 261s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 262s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 263s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 264s. 6d. IN INDIA, 265s. 6d. IN CHINA, 266s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 267s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 268s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 269s. 6d. IN BURMA, 270s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 271s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 272s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 273s. 6d. IN INDIA, 274s. 6d. IN CHINA, 275s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 276s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 277s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 278s. 6d. IN BURMA, 279s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 280s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 281s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 282s. 6d. IN INDIA, 283s. 6d. IN CHINA, 284s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 285s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 286s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 287s. 6d. IN BURMA, 288s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 289s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 290s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 291s. 6d. IN INDIA, 292s. 6d. IN CHINA, 293s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 294s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 295s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 296s. 6d. IN BURMA, 297s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 298s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 299s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 300s. 6d. IN INDIA, 301s. 6d. IN CHINA, 302s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 303s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 304s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 305s. 6d. IN BURMA, 306s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 307s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 308s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 309s. 6d. IN INDIA, 310s. 6d. IN CHINA, 311s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 312s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 313s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 314s. 6d. IN BURMA, 315s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 316s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 317s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 318s. 6d. IN INDIA, 319s. 6d. IN CHINA, 320s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 321s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 322s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 323s. 6d. IN BURMA, 324s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 325s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 326s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 327s. 6d. IN INDIA, 328s. 6d. IN CHINA, 329s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 330s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 331s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 332s. 6d. IN BURMA, 333s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 334s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 335s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 336s. 6d. IN INDIA, 337s. 6d. IN CHINA, 338s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 339s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 340s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 341s. 6d. IN BURMA, 342s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 343s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 344s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 345s. 6d. IN INDIA, 346s. 6d. IN CHINA, 347s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 348s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 349s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 350s. 6d. IN BURMA, 351s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 352s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 353s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 354s. 6d. IN INDIA, 355s. 6d. IN CHINA, 356s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 357s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 358s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 359s. 6d. IN BURMA, 360s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 361s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 362s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 363s. 6d. IN INDIA, 364s. 6d. IN CHINA, 365s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 366s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 367s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 368s. 6d. IN BURMA, 369s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 370s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 371s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 372s. 6d. IN INDIA, 373s. 6d. IN CHINA, 374s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 375s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 376s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 377s. 6d. IN BURMA, 378s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 379s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 380s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 381s. 6d. IN INDIA, 382s. 6d. IN CHINA, 383s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 384s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 385s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 386s. 6d. IN BURMA, 387s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 388s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 389s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 390s. 6d. IN INDIA, 391s. 6d. IN CHINA, 392s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 393s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 394s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 395s. 6d. IN BURMA, 396s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 397s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 398s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 399s. 6d. IN INDIA, 400s. 6d. IN CHINA, 401s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 402s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 403s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 404s. 6d. IN BURMA, 405s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 406s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 407s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 408s. 6d. IN INDIA, 409s. 6d. IN CHINA, 410s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 411s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 412s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 413s. 6d. IN BURMA, 414s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 415s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 416s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 417s. 6d. IN INDIA, 418s. 6d. IN CHINA, 419s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 420s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 421s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 422s. 6d. IN BURMA, 423s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 424s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 425s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 426s. 6d. IN INDIA, 427s. 6d. IN CHINA, 428s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 429s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 430s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 431s. 6d. IN BURMA, 432s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 433s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 434s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 435s. 6d. IN INDIA, 436s. 6d. IN CHINA, 437s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 438s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 439s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 440s. 6d. IN BURMA, 441s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 442s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 443s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 444s. 6d. IN INDIA, 445s. 6d. IN CHINA, 446s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 447s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 448s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 449s. 6d. IN BURMA, 450s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 451s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 452s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 453s. 6d. IN INDIA, 454s. 6d. IN CHINA, 455s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 456s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 457s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 458s. 6d. IN BURMA, 459s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 460s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 461s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 462s. 6d. IN INDIA, 463s. 6d. IN CHINA, 464s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 465s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 466s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 467s. 6d. IN BURMA, 468s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 469s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 470s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 471s. 6d. IN INDIA, 472s. 6d. IN CHINA, 473s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 474s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 475s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 476s. 6d. IN BURMA, 477s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 478s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 479s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 480s. 6d. IN INDIA, 481s. 6d. IN CHINA, 482s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 483s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 484s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 485s. 6d. IN BURMA, 486s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 487s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 488s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 489s. 6d. IN INDIA, 490s. 6d. IN CHINA, 491s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 492s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 493s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 494s. 6d. IN BURMA, 495s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 496s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 497s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 498s. 6d. IN INDIA, 499s. 6d. IN CHINA, 500s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 501s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 502s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 503s. 6d. IN BURMA, 504s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 505s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 506s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 507s. 6d. IN INDIA, 508s. 6d. IN CHINA, 509s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 510s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 511s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 512s. 6d. IN BURMA, 513s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 514s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 515s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 516s. 6d. IN INDIA, 517s. 6d. IN CHINA, 518s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 519s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 520s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 521s. 6d. IN BURMA, 522s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 523s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 524s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 525s. 6d. IN INDIA, 526s. 6d. IN CHINA, 527s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 528s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 529s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 530s. 6d. IN BURMA, 531s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 532s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 533s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 534s. 6d. IN INDIA, 535s. 6d. IN CHINA, 536s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 537s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 538s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 539s. 6d. IN BURMA, 540s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 541s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 542s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 543s. 6d. IN INDIA, 544s. 6d. IN CHINA, 545s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 546s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 547s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 548s. 6d. IN BURMA, 549s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 550s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 551s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 552s. 6d. IN INDIA, 553s. 6d. IN CHINA, 554s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 555s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 556s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 557s. 6d. IN BURMA, 558s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 559s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 560s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 561s. 6d. IN INDIA, 562s. 6d. IN CHINA, 563s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 564s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 565s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 566s. 6d. IN BURMA, 567s. 6d. IN CEYLON, 568s. 6d. IN SRI LANKA, 569s. 6d. IN PAKISTAN, 570s. 6d. IN INDIA, 571s. 6d. IN CHINA, 572s. 6d. IN HONGKONG, 573s. 6d. IN SINGAPORE, 574s. 6d. IN MALAYA, 575s. 6d. IN BURMA, 576s. 6d. IN CEYLON,

THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Epi. phany of our Lord, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Matins and Sermon: Psalm 72. Deacons: Isaiah ix, Luke iii, 15-52, Garrett in D. Anthem: "The Blessed Birth" (Walford Davies); Hymns 165, 79, 219. Preacher: The Dean. 11.45 a.m. Holy Communion. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 98, 97; Lessons: Isaiah li, John ii, 1-11; Arnold in A.; Anthem, Hymns 218, 78, 270, 173. Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M. A.

St. Andrew's Church Broadway.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Matins and Sermon: Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A. 5 p.m. Service for Sailors; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock. High Mass, Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Union Church, Shanghai.—10.30 a.m. Prayer Meeting. 11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A.; Subject: "Christ, The Sun and The Same"; The Deum; Anthem: "They that wait upon the Lord" (Elvey); Hymns 181, 84, 46, 12 noon Holy Communion. 3 p.m. Sunday School. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A.; Subject: "The Pillars of Fire and Cloud"; Chant 78; Anthem: "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness" (Kent); Hymns 324, 404, 522.

Community Church.—9.30 a.m. Sunday School, American School buildings, 10 Avenue Petain. 11 a.m. Morning Worship in the Columbia Country Club. Take No. 2 car from French Bund and get off at Route Doumer. The pastor, Rev. Clifford M. Drury, will preach from Luke 46. Subject: "Happy New Year."

Special music by the choir. 5 p.m. Song Service in the gymnasium of the Navy Y. M. C. A., corner of Hongkong and Szechuen Roads. The pastor will preach on "Principles not Precepts." Scripture lesson: Philippians 3.

All Saints' Church, 423 Route Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapelle)—9.30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. C. P. McRae.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—11 a.m. by Rev. J. Walter Lowrie, D. D. 6 p.m. by Miss Ruth Paxson; Subject: "What it means to be a Christian." 11 a.m. Children's service. All English-speaking boys and girls invited. 3 p.m. Sunday School.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "God." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Society of Friends (Quakers) Shanghai.—A meeting for worship will be held tomorrow at 5 p.m. in the Y. W. C. A. Club Rooms, No. 18 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jesuit.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rev. E. S. Drown, D. D.

Gospel Mission.—A church service will be held at the United Gospel Mission, 9 Woosung Road, each Sunday at 8.15 to 7.15 p.m. with congregational singing commencing at 6 p.m. A United Prayer Meeting will be held at 5 p.m. A Bible Study Circle will meet on each Friday evening from 5.30 to 6.30 led by the Rev. C. M. Drury.

The East Window

LAST week was "Griffin Week" with the Shanghai Rotary Club and in this connection the various members invited as guests to the weekly dinner their various friends who came under the classification of "griffin." The origin of this term "griffin" is not entirely clear but it is supposed to have a meaning somewhat like the term "tenderfoot" which was used to designate the new arrival in the West during the early pioneering days in America. The *Encyclopaedia Sinica* edited by the late Mr. Samuel Couling, defines the word "griffin" as "A slang term applied to untrained ponies newly imported from Mongolia to Shanghai; and also to young men newly come to Shanghai from the West."

Just why Mr. Couling placed the young men "griffins" after the untrained Mongolian pony "griffins" we do not know but at any rate it was the young men that the Rotary Club entertained rather than the other brand of "griffins." The chief feature of the Rotary meeting on this occasion was an address by Sir Edward Pearce for many years Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council and for many years more a resident of Shanghai. In connection with his advice to the young men who have come out to Shanghai from America and Great Britain to engage in various activities, Sir Edward made one suggestion which might well be emulated by the older residents of the Settlement as well as the new arrivals and that had to do with a study of the Constitution of the Settlement.

Just why are there a foreign International Settlement and a French Concession at Shanghai; how are these municipalities governed; from what source does the governmental authority come; how did the International Settlement become "international" and so on? We know of no one book answering all of these questions, but the Municipal Council does have for distribution a published set of the Land Laws and any good book store should be able to make suggestions on the other questions. A study of the growth, history and development of this city which has come up from a mud flat and rice paddy to one of the great ports of the world in a period of 80 years makes a most fascinating study which should be familiar to all residents and especially so at the present time in view of the revolutionary changes taking place in China.

FOREIGN trade as a field of activity for women may present startling possibilities to the orthodox dealer in piece goods, furs, motor cars, steel bars, kerosene, vegetable oil or machinery, but in spite of the fact that foreign trade has always been a distinct field for the male of the species, women are getting into it and some of them are making a considerable success. We have in Shanghai especially the field of trade between America and the Far East. From the standpoint of the Philippines, it is said that the great rivalry between the Islands and the United States in the line of embroideries and laces was started and built up largely through the efforts of one or two American women and from the standpoint of China there are a considerable number of women who have built up profitable lines of business in embroideries, Chinese novelty jewelry, rugs, antiques and such like. In most cases the trade was started by sending home to friends and relatives a few articles which were sold and orders placed for more and so it grew and grew into regular business with profit and pleasure to all concerned.

There is no question but what the great vogue of Chinese and Oriental things in America has come from this trade, which receives no particular attention in the customs reports, but which is of very great importance in its aggregate. The fact that this trade requires little capital to start and that it is usually conducted on a personal basis without the aid of compradors makes it particularly attractive to women who find here a field for the expression of their artistic ideas as well as an opportunity for the accumulation of "pin-money" or whatever it is women call the funds they require outside of the grocery bills and the milliner's demands.

THE railways of China due to bandit raids, defaulted obligations and other matters more or less serious, have come into public attention a great deal lately, so while the subject of railways is in the public attention we desire to add one more complaint which has to do specifically with the roads in this particular district—the Shanghai-Nanking Line and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningbo Line. This complaint has nothing to do with bandits or defaulted debts, but purely with the comfort of passengers. According to the calendar this is the winter season, and although

most residents have had the furnaces in their homes going for several weeks in an effort to keep warm, apparently the management of these Chinese Government railway lines is not aware of the fact that Jack Frost has arrived in the Shanghai neighborhood, if we are to judge from the condition of the temperature in the cars. A few days ago the writer of these lines had occasion to make the trip down from Tientsin and although the temperature was well below the freezing point the new steel cars on the "Blue Express" were warm and comfortable all the way from Tientsin to Pukow. Then what a change the passengers experienced after getting on the cars of the Shanghai-Nanking Line! The steam pipes in the first class compartments were so cold that little indication of warmth was in evidence and the passengers, including several women and children, had to wrap themselves in overcoats and rugs to keep from freezing entirely. One of the new cars recently constructed in the shops at Woosung had no heating apparatus at all so far as the passengers could find. This is a situation which apparently has been in existence for some time and should be known to the management of the line. The responsibility apparently rests chiefly with the train crew which, so far as the passengers could observe had little interest whatever in the comfort of those who paid for the trip, when the matter of the freezing temperature of the cars was brought to the attention of the conductor, he merely shrugged his shoulders and said, "No can help."

SINCE this is still the New Year Season when persons are accustomed to checking over their accomplishments for the past year and their problems for the coming year, it is interesting to note in the Peking correspondence of *The Shanghai Times* the problems facing the British and American Legations in their relations with China for 1924. The American Legation, according to the correspondent, is chiefly concerned at the moment with what China proposes to do in regard to her obligations to American creditors; with the suppression of banditry in the railway areas; with the protection of foreign life, property and investments; with the possibilities of ending internecine warfare between the provinces; with what China proposes to do with regard to obstacles thrown in the path of American firms in Kalgan desiring to trade with Urga which is now controlled by the Russian Bolsheviks and a few Chinese sympathisers holding official posts. And from the standpoint of the British Legation, the concern is chiefly with the protection of railway travel; with the settlement of the Weihaiwei question; with the ability of the Chinese Government to maintain control of the Chinese Government Railways in which there is much British capital invested as against individual control of the respective carriers by the militarists; with the suppression of banditry; with the possibilities of a truce between Canton and Peking, which would hasten reunification of the country; with the ability of the present Tsao Kun administration to withstand the almost certain opposition from other militarist cliques, and the maintenance of the integrity of the Customs Administration. Readers of *The China Press* who are discouraged at their personal prospects for the New Year of 1924 may read the foregoing lines and cheer up. Just think of what our poor, harassed and overworked diplomats have to contend with in 1924.

Limitations Of The Dirigible

THE loss of the French dirigible, the Dixmude, again calls attention to the number of disasters which have attended the use of the "lighter than air principle" in aviation. Those who in the early days followed the repeated attempts of Count Zeppelin in Germany to perfect a gigantic fighting machine capable of navigating the air at considerable speed, will remember the incessant fight he had to wage until he secured a certain degree of success. Time after time failure attended the flights of his machines over Lake Constance, but eventually he perfected his invention to such a state as to make it a more or less reliable weapon of warfare. The use made of the Zeppelin during the late war showed that it was capable of prolonged flight carrying considerable weights of bombs and travelling at quite a respectable speed. They could, however, only be certain of reaching their destination and returning to their bases in the best of weather, and while their armament was sufficient to have protected a smaller and nimble fighting machine, the unwieldiness and bulk of the Zeppelin made it a more or less convenient target for gunfire from the ground and the swift attacks of the aeroplane. It will be remembered that the first to be brought down over England was a victim of the fast flying aeroplane.

There are many reasons why these lighter than air machines should always be liable to more accident than later developments in aircraft. The huge bulk of the dirigible makes it difficult of navigation in anything like boisterous weather, offering such huge areas to wind pressure, that it is almost impossible to prevent the making of considerable leeway. In the continual struggle to achieve strength without the addition of extra weight, a number of machines have been turned out which developed latent defects sometimes during the first flight, and more frequently after a trial trip or two, while the use of inflammable gases as the buoyant medium has always entailed the risk of explosion such as may have overtaken the ill-fated Dixmude. When it becomes necessary to provide motive power by the use of excessively combustible material such as gasoline, in proximity to such a gas as hydrogen, a combination of potential trouble is presented which may often result, as it has done, in disaster.

Science has discovered an alternative for hydrogen in helium, a gas extracted by a slow process from the air, and while it is more expensive to produce than hydrogen, its non-inflammability is a strong recommendation for its use, a fact which has been availed of by the United States in connection with its dirigibles. In this respect we have a decided advantage over those who do not use this gas. The envelopes of our balloons are not so liable to be set afire by enemy projectiles, and less likely to be set aflame by accidents happening on board during flight. It is to be anticipated, therefore, that the proposed flight to the North Pole by the Shenandoah to which we referred in these columns recently, will be attended with a greater degree of safety than would be the case if hydrogen were used. The expense of helium, on the other hand, is a deterrent against its widespread use and a reason why the development of dirigibles may not proceed so rapidly as that of machines devoted to the heavier than air principle. And it is becoming more and more apparent that recent advances in aviation as distinct from ballooning will provide in the future the real means of completely overcoming the air.

-:- Britain's Danger -:-

UNDER date of November, 20, 1923, our London correspondent sends us a resume of the political situation as it existed prior to the British general election. Much of what he wrote has been discounted by the actual fact of the election itself, but what he has to say about the Labor Party, now striving to seize the reins of government, is interesting enough to be published in connection with the editorial on the subject which we published recently. He writes:

The policy of Labor may be stated, briefly as—

- (1) Capital Levy
- (2) Nationalisation of Industries
- (3) International Socialism

The Labor Party would impose a graduated levy on all fortunes in excess of £5,000, in order to pay off the nation's foreign and internal debts and thus reduce taxation. This levy would be non-recurring, obviously because it would be like a fatal medicine, the first dose of which, killing the patient, renders the administration of a further dose impossible. Also, the Labor Party would nationalise industries, in line with their Socialistic aims, and make many and sundry promises which, if fulfilled, would

seem to bring about a perfect paradise on earth. They would abolish slums and promptly build adequate supplies of decent homes; give every child equality of education; make generous provision for aged people, widowed mothers, and sick or disabled citizens. They further promise equality between men and women; equal political and legal rights and equal pay for work.

An important fact not mentioned by the Labor Party, but clearly recognised by others, is the fact that if the Labor Party came into power in England, it would be entirely subordinated to the *Socialistische Arbeiter International*, a body of alien Socialists, numbering 31, on which body Britain has equal representation with Germany, in the shape of three members. These members are pledged to be bound by the actions of this body, and they are—(1) Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Labor Party Leader, who would be the English Premier if Labor should triumph; (2) Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Secretary of the Labor Party and (3) Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Railwaymen's leader. If Labor wins these men will undoubtedly be in a position definitely to commit Britain to the aims of the *Socialistische Arbeiter International*.

We emphasised yesterday the serious danger awaiting Britain in the accession of Labor to power, but the idea that this very same Labor Party would be subject in its policies to the *Socialistische Arbeiter International*, as alien in its composition as it is in its name, is nothing short of appalling. The danger to the British Empire from Labor is even more real than we in the inevitable incompleteness of our knowledge at first realised.

Our Literary Column

EXCERPTS FROM GREAT THINKERS

By Mathy

THOUGHT CAUSES HEALTH AND DISEASE

"It is the spirit that maketh alive. The flesh profiteth nothing."

Every volition and thought of man is inscribed on his brain, for volition and thoughts have their beginnings in the brain, whence they are conveyed to the bodily members, wherein they terminate. Whatever, therefore, is in the mind is in the brain, and from the brain in the body, according to the order of its part. Thus a man writes his life in his physique, and thus the angels discover his autobiography in his structure.—Swedenborg.

It is not necessary to appeal to scientific experiments alone to prove the control of the mind over health and disease. Everyday experience gives ample demonstration. Striking and interesting incidents by the hundred have been collected and published by physicians, but a few will suffice.

We are so accustomed to the deadly effects of certain kinds and degrees of thought that we do not think what it is that causes illness and death. Some one dies of "shock." What does that mean? Simply that some sudden and powerful thought has so deranged the bodily mechanism that it has stopped. Fright—that is, a thought of fear—stopped the heart's action. Excitement set it beating so hard that a blood-vessel burst in the head. Sudden joy caused a rush of blood to the brain that ruptured the delicate membrane. A loved one died, and the thought of grief prevented nutrition, repair of waste, and the performance of other bodily functions dependent on normal mental condition, and the person pined away and died, from some disease the enfeebled body could not resist, or from no disease at all but the sick and mourning thought.

Recently a trolley wire in London broke and fell into the street with spluttering fire. A young lady, seemingly as well as any one, was about to board a car, but on seeing the accident fell dead. Nothing had touched her. She had suffered no harm. She simply thought she was in danger, and thought so intensely that something gave way and separated her spirit from her body. A mind more composed, less easily startled, would have saved her life.

A beautiful young lady was struck in the face by a golf stick. It broke her jaw, but that was healed in a few weeks. However, a scar was left that marred her beauty. The idea of disfigurement so preyed upon her mind that she shrank from meeting people, and melancholia became habitual. A trip to Europe, expensive treatment by specialists, did no good. The idea that she was marred and scarred took all joy from her life, all strength from her body. She soon could not leave her bed. Yet no physician was able to find any organic disease. Very silly, no doubt, but it illustrates what diseased thought can do in over-coming perfectly healthy bodily functions. Had she been able to dismiss the idea she brooded over, her health would have been restored.

Fright and grief have often blanched human hair in a few hours or a few days. Ludwig, of Bavaria, Marie Antoinette, Charles I. of England, and the Duke of Brunswick are historic examples, and every little while modern instances occur. The supposed explanation is that strong emotion has caused the formation of chemical compounds, probably of sulphur, which changed the color of the oil of the hair. Such chemical action is caused suddenly by thought instead of gradually by advancing years. Dr. Rogers says: "Many causes which affect but little the con-

stitution, accelerate the death of the hair, more especially the depressing passions, corroding anxieties, and intense thought."

Men have died because they thought they were terribly wounded when no wound existed. The story of the medical student who was frightened to death by fellow-students, who pretended to be bleeding him, has often been told. A man who thought he swallowed a tack had horrible symptoms, including a local swelling in his throat, until it was discovered that he was mistaken. Hundreds of other cases have been verified where belief sufficed to produce great suffering and even death.

On the other hand, sickness and disease gave way before strong thought of any other kind, excitement, alarm, or great joy.

Editorial Comments

With the coming into fashion of low-heeled shoes for ladies, which bid fair to gain supremacy over high heels in the ball room, it is interesting to note in the English papers a controversy as to whether low heels should be condemned by the fair sex. Any one who frequents the dancing halls of Shanghai and sees these low-heeled shoes worn by the fair sex will readily admit that the wearing of low-heeled shoes by lady partners facilitates smooth motion in dancing, although it may to some eyes make the dancer look "dumpy." It is the more baffling to understand the denunciation of low heels by dancing and fashion experts in England, inasmuch as in the United States the practice of wearing these shoes is gaining much vogue. The contention is that these low heels tend more than anything else to destroy grace and elegance of carriage in a ballroom, but surely where comfort and smoothness of motion must be the prime desideratum they should be preferred to grace and elegance.

One London West End fashion expert who has been airing his opinion in the British press says that "low heels tend to make a woman stride along like a man. Most women wear high heels because they know how important it is to dress the feet." The principal of one of the biggest schools of dancing in London, gave his opinion on this new vogue of low-heeled shoes as follows: "Low heels are ugly, ungainly and inelegant. Think of the sight of low-heeled shoes on a woman who has big feet. What sort of a figure will she cut in a ballroom among other women whose feet are shod delicately with high heels. Only women and girls wearing sizes 2 or 3 or 4 shoes can afford to wear low heels. Their feet being small low heels do not make them look clumsy."

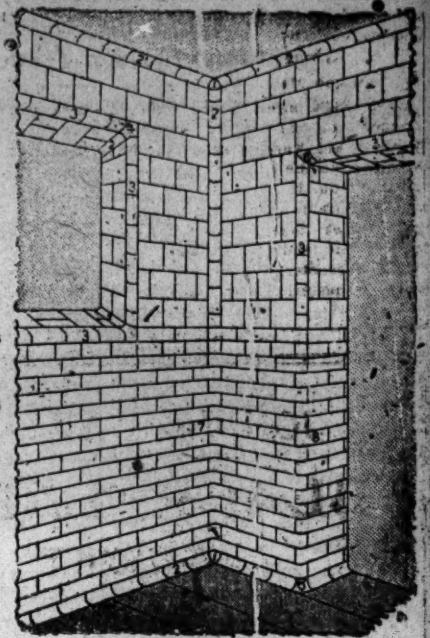
These remarks, will, no doubt, be read with interest by the womenfolk of Shanghai who patronise dancing halls and are seeing the growing practice of wearing low-heeled shoes among women. Against this condemnation of the low-heeled shoes by fashion and other experts in London we have the assertion of Sir Herbert Barker, the well-known bonsetter, who states that high heels distort the nature of the woman's feet. When doctors disagree who shall decide?

However, those women who think they are a bit too tall for their regular dancing partners—well, there will be nothing gained by arguing with them. Any more than there would if you tried to argue the short ones with tall partners into low heels. Thus it occurs to us that the only solution is: Shoes to fit your dancing partners! You can park the other pair under the table. That's the long and short of it.

Tile Stocks in Shanghai

Messrs. Craven, Dunnill & Co.'s

Plain, Encaustic and Vitreous PAVEMENTS in numerous designs PLAIN ENAMELS in Sixty Colours Fender Kerbs Skirtings. Mouldings, etc. White Glazed and in Colours



Sole Agents: **William Jacks & Co.** No. 15, Nanking Road, Shanghai. Telephone: Central 2796. Telegraphic Address: "LIMPETS SHANGHAI"

THOS. COOK & SON

All Railway and Steamship Tickets issued at Tariff Rates

THOS. COOK & SON

Tel. C. 2204 15 The Bund



THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING HOUSEHOLD COAL

Delivered within the Settlements

\$13.00 per ton (Cash with order).

9 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays

9 a.m. to 12 noon Saturdays

Orders received at

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING

North Corner, first floor.

Telephone Central 317 No. 12 The Bund

A Happy New Year

CAN ONLY BE EXPECTED GIVEN COMFORTABLE CONDITIONS

COMFORTABLE CONDITIONS CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED SUBJECT OF THE ADOPTION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE METHOD OF LIGHTING, HEATING AND COOKING.

THE BEST METHOD IS THE USE OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLIED BY THE

Municipal Electricity Department

THE DEPARTMENT WILL WELCOME AN OPPORTUNITY TO PROVIDE ADVICE AND INFORMATION IF APPLICATION IS MADE TO

THE SHOWROOM OR THE OFFICES.

26 Nanking Road. 17 Foochow Road.

Telephone—(All Departments)—C. 238.

THE RUSH FOR GAS FIRES

is now commencing, in which case it is advisable to make up your mind at once and get the pick of the Stock.

Hire

50 cents per month

Estimates Free

Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

Showroom: 30 Kiangse Rd. Office: 5 Tibet Rd.

The New Criticism

Dixon Scott's "Men Of Letters" Moves Max Beerbohm, In Preface, To Gibes At The Pragmatic Past

BY ARTHUR MAURICE

Dixon Scott was a young English critic and essayist of exceptional promise whose career was cut short at Gallipoli. The main facts of his life are simple enough. He was born in July, 1881. He worked for some years as a clerk in a Liverpool bank. Then a fellowship in the University of Liverpool was awarded to him, and eventually he became a journalist. He wrote a weekly article about books for the Liverpool Courier, and contributed many signed reviews to the Manchester Guardian and essays in criticism to the English Bookman. Discerning readers recognized an unusual quality in his work, and his friends urged him to make a selection for publication in book form. He began that task early in 1915. Then the war came: as a Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery Scott sailed for Gallipoli; and there he died aboard a hospital ship.

The work of selection which fell from Dixon Scott's hands more than nine years ago has been carried on by A. St. John Adcock, the editor of the English Bookman, and the projected volume appears as "Men of Letters," just published in America by the George H. Doran Company. Max Beerbohm contributes the introduction, and makes his praise of Scott's work the occasion of gibes about the current judicial criticism of literature in the nineteenth century, which he holds to have been one long series of awful "howlers."

Max recalls a letter in which Charlotte Bronte wrote of her trepidation in meeting, at a dinner given for that purpose by her publisher, three leading critics. "One can imagine them—grave, bald, whiskered men in broadcloth, peering through their spectacles, at the little woman of genius, and wondering whether she would be able to prove her innocence: immensely grave and self-important gentlemen, and yet—had they and she but known it—ghosts, empty and pathetic survivors from another century."

In extolling the new criticism of which he presents Dixon Scott as an example Max Beerbohm mocks the old pragmatic spirit that once moved critics figuratively to dance themselves in robes and ermine, and to hold themselves as vailers of the superior of the creative artist. He writes: "Gone are the days when we dared bench ourselves aloft to acquit or condemn, according to a fixed code of laws the chattering artist in the dock. Many of us no longer would like to go on doing this; but wouldn't the laughter in court be unquenchable if we did?"

G. B. S. IN 1876
In Dixon Scott's work Max Beerbohm finds a delight in parody that is characteristic of the times, and there is the flavor of parody in many of the chapter headings of "Men of Letters." "The Innocence of Bernard Shaw," "The Meekness of Mr. Rudyard Kipling," "The Guilt of Mr. Chesterton," "The George Bernard Shaw who arrived in London, in 1876. Mr. Scott pictures as 'just exactly the usual glorious mixture of pious blushing schoolgirl and god.'"
"London, a little later, may have partly cemented G. B. S. made a sterner and a sourer, and in some ways a stricter, man of him; but when he reached it in his twenties he was an out and out romantic—as little like a preacher as Bunyan before Bedford goal or St. Francis in the gallant days of

his youth. Soaked in Gounod and Mendelssohn, dreaming of Mozart and Michelangelo, hugging a vague idea of becoming a wicked baritone in opera, he was still (as he has owned 'chronically ashamed and even miserable,' simply because 'I felt I couldn't do anything.'"

In explaining Shaw Mr. Scott quotes Shaw's: "My case is really that of Iphigeneia over again. In order to gain a hearing, it was necessary for me to attain the footing of a privileged lunatic, with the license of a jester. My method has therefore been to take the utmost trouble to find the right thing to say and then say it with the utmost levity. And all the time the real joke is that I am in earnest."

THE MAN FROM NOWHERE
Mr. Scott begins his study of Kipling with an imaginary autobiographical utterance, rattled off and running as follows: "I came out of the East, a youngster of twenty, but wiser than your very oldest men. Life had shown me her last secrets, her unmentionable sins. I was as cool about them as a connoisseur about curios, and I tossed you tales of twisted deaths and intricate adulteries 'with an air of indulgent half contempt.' I could do anything I liked with words; I had the nonchalant newness of a conjurer, and in my splendid insolence (I was only twenty, mind you) I made Poetry learn slang, common sanguinary slang, and set her serving in can teens."

"And then I came west to you, dingy, cozy Babylon, tasted the fleshpots and found them very good. And the brightness died out of my colors and the snap from my tunes. Your snug horizons hemmed me in. I lost my gift of shining vision. I relished contentedly on tricks I'd learned before. I wrote a bad novel; it became a worse drama. I made pots of money. I made party speeches, I spouted my points by mixing them with politics. And now here I am sir, the popular favorite."

All of which imaginary utterance, Mr. Scott goes on to explain, is pure parody. In the first place Kipling was not "born" wise, as Barrie once said, but he has always been, as much as Barrie himself, "one of those blessed born innocents who never grow up, who are never quite at home in the world, but who wander through it like Hawthorne or Poe, a little alien and elf-like, a little envious of the happy folk in houses." This quality of every one of the practical grownups and genuine worldlings is the essential characteristic of the man and the key to and core of his work.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE
MARINE, FIRE, MOTOR
COMPANY, LIMITED

CAR, SICKNESS &
ACCIDENT
AND
HOUSEHOLDERS'
INSURANCE.

FAR EASTERN BRANCH
26 THE BUND.
Tel. No. C.118.

C. E. MALIGNY
Manager for the Far East

Agents
Messrs. Barlow & Co.,
4 Esra Road, Tel. No. C.211

Parisians Now Put Initials On Their Shoes

New Models Show Monogram In Gold, Enamel Or Jewels

Paris, Nov. 29.—Sailors have their initials or monograms variously embroidered under their skins with indelible inks—but the real modern way to do it is to have your monicker embellished on your boots in bright and shiny letters.

Monograms constitute a leading feature in new shoe models in the best Paris shops. Initials in gold, silver, enamel or jewels stand out in bold relief on the buckles—great, bright buckles—that decorate the neatly turned insteps one to stily gaze at on the boulevard or in the paddock.

Stepping from her limousine the fashionably dressed woman displays the attractive new novelty, drawing all eyes.

Some of the monograms are worked on patent leather, the enamel in metal or color and the monogram gracefully intertwined to form a decorative motif rather than simple initials. The motif is placed in the center of a strap that crosses the instep, widest at the center, and there is usually a fancy border or other decoration in colored enamel besides the monogram, on the strap, only, leaving the rest of the shoe in plain leather.

This season there are pumps which have their entire quarters and instep strap enamelled in color, with plain vamp. The designs are little flowers and conventional patterns in point de Beauvais colorings, soft old reds and blues, greens and yellows.

Some of the buckles are quite elaborate. Mr. Spinel wears black patent leather pumps in her new play, and they have lacy buckles of tiny brilliants on a fan-shaped frame that sticks up from the shoe more like an upstanding tongue than a buckle.

Broaded slippers stand out for the evening. They are usually headed and strapped in gold or silver cloth. Heels set with brilliant diamonds are drawing comment as one of the popular whims of the season, and there is one cut out model entirely studded with stones.

Straps and novelty cuts have more play for evening than in the daytime models. The newest last is commencing to shorten itself, although still slightly pointed.

Hunting Big Game: Mr. Burge's Great Trek 'Koodoo' And Gazelle'

(By Our London Correspondent)

London, Nov. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Burge, well known in Los Angeles and with many friends throughout China, have just passed through London en route home, after a two years' hunt in Africa, India, Ceylon, Burma and Thiet. They are taking home an interesting collection of trophies most of which are to be donated to the Museums in New York and Los Angeles. In their party were also Mr. J. Herman Burge, of Kentucky, and Mr. Frank Seelman of Dallas, Texas, together with 175 porters and a Ford car.

Christmas was spent in the jungle, and for their table they had, among other delicacies, a prize Koodoo—the largest edible bird in the world—measuring 9 feet 2 inches from tip to tip and weighing 40 lbs. as well as a "Grant's Gazelle."

THE MAN EATER
Did Mr. Burge run upon the Mysterious Man-eater of Kenya—the unknown and unseen predator which descends at rare times from the inaccessible forest and performs prodigies of savagery, daring and strength? It is sure that he did encounter a strange beast which in part answers the traditional descriptions of the ocre circulating among the natives. It actually fell to his nephew's rifle, and he has brought the hide and bones, in a condition to set the animal up again, to show to Mr. Percival in Nairobi for his opinion.

He describes it as a species of giant man-eating hyena. His specimen stands taller than the ordinary hyena, more powerful and more bulky. Its skin is striped; its hind and forequarters are of equal height, unlike those of the hyena, and its strength of jaw appears to be a greater marvel. It has long stiff man bristles which it erects. It was met at early morning, evidently taking stock of the camp, and showed fight, unlike the lion, but its career was cut short by a fortunate bullet before it was able to show the fighting powers it seemed to possess.

Great interest centers in this specimen; and when it has been

set up for scientific examination. It is believed that it will throw some light on a mystery of the forest. The beast, or its kind, has been known to drag on ox out of a boma over four rows of barbed wire, and to kill its prey after the hyena's fashion, by disembowelling. The Kericho mystery of the native who was scalped in broad daylight by the stroke of an unseen claw, is well remembered. May be it has fallen to Mr. Burge's lot to enlighten Kenya upon these darksome doings. The beast is known to appear at places a great distance apart, and native tradition pictures it as of the clan of the hyena.

VISIT TO QUEEN

And the party had the luck to make friends with an African Queen—quite a character from a Rider Haggard Romance the only Queen known to be ruling in East Africa, and then only known to a travelled few, like Mr. Burge. She is a very ancient lady, of an age even less ascertainable than the age of the rest of her sex.

A small wrinkled and withered figure, she yet holds sway over a manly and warlike people, the Boran, near Chandlers Falls, whom Mr. Burge ascertained to have originally hailed from Abyssinia. The reason of their forefathers migration from that land was the resolve to escape the heavy taxation of the Abyssinian rulers. Mr. Burge learned that an Abyssinian army

of five thousand massed on the border with the apparent object of rounding up the Boran and driving them back to the tax gatherers, but the K. A. R. refused to allow the pursuers across. The black queen's people became very friendly with the Americans, who found them to be an intelligent people of the Somali type, possessed of ten to fifteen thousand head of cattle. They were quite ignorant of the value of money, and careless of any payment not made with such coinage as safety-pins.

Mr. Burge, accompanied by Mrs. Burge, made an extensive trip with Bishop McMurtry, through China and the Far East in 1918-1919, as a member of the General Board of Mission of the M. E. Church South.



CHEE HSIN CEMENT
Company, Limited.

Tangshan Portland Cement is Popularly known as the best of its kind and is used by Municipalities, Railways, Engineering Works, Mining Companies, Building Contractors, etc., throughout China and Far East to their satisfaction.

Wholesale and Retail.
For further particulars apply to
South China Sales Bureau
Telephone Central 7471,
87 Peking Road, Shanghai.



BIG STORE TO LET

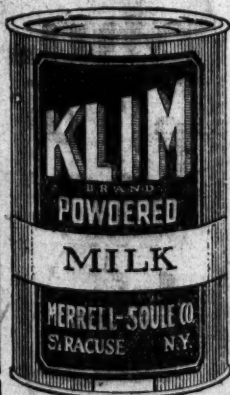
On Nanking Road

opposite Lane, Crawford & Co., One Newly Built Store, 7238 Square Feet Floor Space, Lighting to suit tenant.

Available at Once

ASIA REALTY COMPANY

SHANGHAI
TEL. C. 65, 18 NANKING ROAD



KLIM WHOLE POWDERED MILK

1, 2½ and 5 pound tins.

Chemical analysis shows Klim Milk to contain all the ingredients of fresh whole milk

One pound will make ten pints of Rich Pure Liquid Milk. Used for all purposes

GETZ BROS. & CO. OF THE ORIENT, LTD
Distributors

THE SHING TAI ELECTRIC CO.

take this opportunity of wishing their Foreign Clients

A HAPPY and PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

thanking them for their kind support during the past year, and trusting to be favoured with a continuance of their support during the coming year.

A72-3 Szechuen Road, Near Peking Road.

Telephone Central 4119



SALE OF SILK

ONLY TWO WEEKS

Come Early and Avoid Disappointment



Special Showing in Our DRAPPLY DEPT.

Laou Kai Fook

Corner of Kiukiang and Honan Roads

"ORANIER" HEATING STOVES

Very economical, large collection, all sizes sold at Bargain Prices to clear.—

H. DIEDERICHSEN & Co.

5 Foochow Road

84681-9 8

Carpets and Rugs

We manufacture and sell the World-known Hand-made Carpets and Rugs made of the best pure wool with dyes of unfading color, under the supervision of our specialists.

All designs and colours kept in stock. Special designs and colours made to order.

Prices will be furnished on application. You are cordially invited to visit our sales office or send us your inquiries.

The China Industrial Training Works

Sales Office, 83, Nanking Road, Shanghai
Telephone Central 3951

"GOLDEN HORSE"

CIGARETTES OF

DISTINCTION

OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS THROUGHOUT CHINA



NANYANG BROS. TOB. CO. LTD.

The Changing Morality Of Woman

BY ALYSE GREGORY
Formerly Organizer for the Con-
necticut Woman Suffrage
Organisation

In the various articles and debates which have flooded American periodicals during the last few years regarding the disposition of the young generation very little attention has been paid to the fact that the Anglo-Saxon attitude toward the chastity of woman is undergoing a distinct change. Whether acknowledged outwardly or not this is plainly discernible in current fiction, on the stage, and in casual conversation among men and women. The old values of chastity and fidelity on the part of women have been subjected to innumerable flank attacks until it almost seems as if they were giving way to the more daring and uncertain ones of outspokenness and freedom. We have but to take up one of the latest novels to find that the heroine, who has lost her virginity before marriage, is not at all concerned over the fact, and makes an excellent marriage in spite of it. Where such a lapse used to end in tears, eternal disgrace, and a miserable spinsterhood, it now terminates in a marriage d'honneur, and a harmonious home, a home, however, not too rigid for possible future escape. A prominent English novelist depicts her heroine as ashamed to marry but forced at last to submit to the humiliation of the troublesome formality because the man she loves refuses to live with her on any other terms.

Side by side with this change in the social fabric is the increase in divorce, an increase more rapid than that of the population. This has been attributed to the fact that divorce in America is so easy to obtain. But in Scandinavia, where the divorce laws are even more lenient, there are fewer divorces in comparison with the population than in the United States. And as a matter of fact divorce even in this country is almost prohibitive for the very poor.

The hue and cry that has arisen over the present condition of affairs is not really directed toward men but toward women, and especially toward young girls. Yet if the sequence of events leading up to the present situation could be examined with cool dispassionateness it would perhaps not be so difficult to understand why the twentieth century is witnessing so many startling changes in the conduct of the more unimpeachable sex.

In spite of the wisdom, genius, and spiritual generosity of its founder, the Christian religion, it would seem, has been in many ways detrimental to the independence and advancement of woman. The high status to which she was rapidly attaining under the Roman Empire was gradually changed to one of subservience and inferiority. The well-known utterances of St. Paul, with their vehement antifeminist bias, have come ringing down to the present day. "Woman is the root of all evil," said St. Jerome, and St. Augustine went even further and added, "why was woman created at all?" Concurrently with this subtle depreciation of women in the social and religious life of the Western World was the disrepute into which had fallen all bodily pleasures. We have, however, ample enough proof in those records of the time which have survived that although asceticism was extolled throughout the middle ages it was infrequently enough practiced by the male members of society.

The Renaissance, with its efflorescence of art and its pagan acceptance of pleasure as an end in itself, was quickly followed by the Reformation and the Catholic Counter Reformation when Puritans and Jesuits alike snapped down the covers over these more troublesome impulses which men seem always to have found so difficult—nay, so impossible—to hold in complete abeyance. During all this time woman had accepted without organized rebellion a position of inferiority to that of man, a survival of the usages of former ages when the law of superior strength was the rule of life. She had ministered to his wants, suffered his infidelities, acted as nursemaid and mother to his children, and, in fact, devoted every moment of her day to his interests. The existence of this slave flatterer beside him contributed to the sense of power and vanity of the poorest day

laborer as well as to that of the highest noble.

THE DOMESTIC REVOLUTION

During the hundred years preceding the industrial revolution, in spite of her subservient position, woman found plenty of interesting labor for her hands and an outlet for her creative energies. One hesitates to repeat once more the all too familiar story of the times of our great-grandmothers, when the home was the centre of a thousand important activities—the spinning and weaving of the clothes, the curing of the animals, the preparation of the foods, the supervision of the dairy, the manufacture of soap and candles, and the actual educating of the children. There were many hardships and privations, but on the whole life must have been more interesting and stimulating for mothers and housewives then than at any subsequent period. We all know how much more enduring and beautiful was the craftsmanship of that day than the present one.

Slowly but inexorably the industrial revolution extended poisonous tentacles into this complete and self-sustained family life. With the invention of machinery woman's immemorial, though arbitrarily assigned tasks, fell gradually, almost imperceptibly, at first from her surprised and resisting hands. The great food and canning factories, the department stores, the slaughter houses, each and all, contributed toward robbing her of her accustomed occupations. For many women it became necessary either to sit at home and starve or to follow their old work to its new destination. Thousands and thousands chose the latter alternative. Huge cities grew up and even the children were taken from the parental roof and regimented in great stone buildings resembling factories, where they were put through the lock-step of standardized education. One more "sacred duty" wrested forever from the mother: the number of women working in shops and factories crept steadily past the million mark, then past the next million and on and on until it seemed as though there were to be no end to this exodus from the home.

On the one hand, then, were the women earning their living at monotonous and confining labor and on the other the prosperous wives and daughters of men who had either inherited wealth, belonged to the professional classes, or were the owners or executives of great business concerns. One can trace in the literature of the Victorian era the dulled timorousness of these leisured women, their whole activities centred on attracting some man, yet unable to show by the lifting of an eyebrow when at last a man did appear that on him depended their whole future security and happiness. Any one who has seen Granville Barker's "Madras House," where endless meek sisters all dress exactly alike, all voice the same boring sentiments, and all fade gradually away in genteel desuetude, can construct a picture of that most arid of times for women. Boys could escape to schools and colleges, and if now and then one of them got a village girl into certain unmentionable difficulties these dashing young blades were neither disinterested nor forced to marry their victims. Quite the contrary; in fact, society upheld them, for it was the woman who was always supposed to be wrong in such matters, even if that woman happened to be a native young servant girl of seventeen or eighteen whose family, following the discreet example set by their superiors, had avoided teaching her anything about the fundamental facts of life. Plain, respectable girls were condemned to an idle and uncomplaining celibacy until they reached the ages when they could vent their frustrations on their pretty grandmothers by admonishing them not to step outside the home—the "home" which Bernard Shaw has called

"the woman's workhouse and the girl's prison."

THE OLD MORALITY

By the early nineties, however, this condition of affairs had been greatly modified. After Lousen's "Doll's House," but largely owing to the fact that women were more and more leaving their homes to enter the business or professional world, a general change of opinion took place but not in the field of morals. Woman's virginity was still her most sacred gift to the man she married and the loss of it practically excluded her from the possibility of finding a husband. As for men, whether married or unmarried, they sought sex excitement outside their homes. The very fact that they had a dependent, docile and sweetly forgiving wife gave them just that sense of restlessness which lured them out in quest of more treacherous and piquant companionship. Yet they would have looked these same docile wives out in the street, as in the case of "Madame X" of Pinero's "Mid-Channel," if they had returned suddenly to find them entertaining too intimately some man of their acquaintance, and public opinion would have upheld them. No one was to poach on their preserves, though they themselves could wander free and at large.

Suddenly, in the midst of these inherited attitudes of men and women, the suffrage movement which had been gathering momentum over the year burst like a clap of thunder, enveloping the Anglo-Saxon world. "Down with the double standard" was one of the slogans which meant greater chastity for men rather than more sex freedom for women. In great columns, through the streets of London and New York, with incredulous and gaping crowds banking the pavements, marched young, middle-aged and elderly women side by side, their banners waving over them. For the first time in the history of the world women experienced an articulate and thrilling sex solidarity. They liquefied their grievances and turned volte face on the asfounded and somewhat discomfited members of the male sex, who, after all, were not so very much to blame for the existing state of affairs, for they had only been helping to perpetuate an ancient and time-honored tradition. Grievances which had slumbered dumbly for years in the hearts of many women found expression in those familiar words "Votes for Women." Like the women Christian martyrs of old, suffragettes went to prison with bright eyes and uplifted heads to suffer for what to them was a sort of religion. There was an element of hysteria in much of these suffrage demonstrations, but it was hysteria fomented by men's unwillingness to listen to women's pleas for justice, or to grant them so obvious a right as a vote in the Commonwealth whose laws they were expected to obey. Perhaps their very fierceness and gallantry appealed to the more spirited young girls of the day.

The mere gaining of the vote itself was of little importance compared to the effect produced by such an educational campaign on the women of America and Great Britain. Economic independence became the secret quest of the younger generation of girls. Bernard Shaw in England, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman in the United States, and Ellen Key in Scandinavia crystallized and presented in neat and quotable forms the arguments with which they sought to convince their elders. Still the general tradition remained—that of opposition to a girl's leaving home and earning her own living. It was made difficult for her to enter the professions. Teaching was scandalously underpaid. In the factories she received one-half the wages of the man beside her, although they were both doing exactly the same work. In spite of every obstacle, however, many girls brought up in well-to-do families did at the cost of estrangement from their parents seek posts as secretaries, stenographers, settlement workers,

personnel managers and countless other positions where men did not too bitterly obstruct their entrance. Some of them even penetrated the ponderous, guarded doors of science, medicine and law.

EFFECT OF THE WAR

Then suddenly, like a bolt from the blue, war broke out, and their more decorous sisters who had been living contentedly at home were propelled with them on a wave of patriotism into the very front ranks of service for their country. They volunteered as ambulance drivers, Red Cross nurses and overseas for Y. M. C. A. entertainment camps. The vacuum of their lives was at last filled to overflowing with excitement and enough fear and horror to sear away frivolity. They saw their brothers or young men friends brought back from the front wounded or dying. They saw American soldiers with a curious sharp look in their eyes pursuing the demands of the flesh with little thought of consequences. If men were made to face death in the ranks, women were brought at last to face life in the depths of their own souls. They had seen what they had seen. In the case of two beautiful and sensitive young girls the sight had been in fact too much and robbed them of the desire of life. Every one will recall the suicide of the two Cromwell sisters returning from Red Cross service near the front. In the home cities women were everywhere in demand to fill vacancies left by men. They obeyed only too willingly and found that feminine weakness was not quite as weak as had supposed and that the hand that rocked the cradle could still wield heavy and intricate machinery.

WOMEN'S NEW HORIZONS

Then suddenly all was changed again. The war was over and women were admonished to hurry once more home and give the men back their jobs. It was too late. The old discipline had vanished in the night. There was neither an avenging God nor an avenging father to coerce women back into their old places at the family board. They took flats or studios and went on earning their livings. They filled executive offices, they became organizers, editors, copywriters, efficiency managers, artists, writers, real estate agents, and even in rare instances brokers.

If materialistic science had undermined the conception of an all-seeing God, Freudian psychology directed people's attention to the fact that sex, whether obscurely lurking in the corridors of the unconscious, or outwardly seeking expression, was profoundly important and profoundly active. However unwilling one may be to acknowledge it, girls began to sow their wild oats. Women of the aristocratic upper classes and the poorest women had never followed too rigidly the east-iron rules of respectability because in neither instance had they anything to lose by disressing. But for the first time in the memory of man, girls from well-bred, respectable middleclass families broke through those invisible

chains of custom and asserted their right to a nonchalant, self-sustaining life of their own with a cigarette after every meal and a lover in the evening to wander about with and lend color to life. If the relationship became more intimate than such relations are supposed to be, there was nothing to be lost that a girl could not well dispense with. Her employer asked no questions as to her life outside the office. She had her own salary at the end of the month and asked no other recompense from her lover but his love and companionship. Into the privacy of her own snug and pleasant rooms not even her mother or her oldest brother could penetrate for she and she alone, unless perhaps one other, carried the only key that would fit the lock.

Profoundly shocking as such a state of affairs may seem to large numbers of people, there is no use pretending that it does not exist. There are too many signs abroad to prove that it does. Ministers may extol chastity for women from pulpits and rostrums and quote from the Old and New Testaments to prove that purity and fidelity are still her most precious assets, but this new woman only shrugs her shoulders and smiles a slow, penetrating, scornful smile.

MORE TOLERANT STANDARDS

This is not to imply that over vast stretches of the United States, and certainly in the small towns and villages, young girls and women in bourgeois homes are not living lives of impeccable chastity, but in the great cities in those circles where women from twenty-five to thirty-five can control their own purse strings many of them are apt to drift into casual or "read" relationships with certain men friends which may or may not end in matrimony. Undoubtedly in time these men and women will rediscover that monogamy has after all its many advantages, but it is unlikely that the Western World will ever again ask of woman that strictness in behavior which it has never demanded of men. On the other hand certain unfair privileges still accorded her under the law will undoubtedly be changed, as will those laws which discriminate against her.

It is all too true that these modern girls and women are often a little hard, aggressive and obvious, and lack that gentleness of bearing and softness of voice which are so pleasing to every one who prizes culture and hates the noise and chaos of modern, mechanized democracies. But they have, too, so very far beneath these startling outer layers, in a new coat of ironic indulgence, is hidden, one suspects, the old pity and understanding of the childlike vagaries of man. When also one compares them to their Victorian spinster prototypes, so meek and petulant and useless, venting their sex starvation on servants or relatives, profoundly and stupidly ignorant of everything but their own passing "migraines," parasites to the respectable middleclass families

practical, disillusioned, modern women, in spite of serious lapses, extraordinary and disturbing throughout the recorded history changes in the status of women of man.

Whether trial marriages between boys and girls will ever be tolerated in this country as they are in Scandinavia is problematic. Some people see in such arrangements an antidote for divorce, others a danger to the institution of matrimony. Certain it is, however, that this century is

ONE IS NOT AS OLD AS ONE'S FEELS
French Octogenarian Tells Secret Of His Longevity

How to prolong life is a subject of neverfading interest, and those who have attained to advanced years are constantly being asked what has been their secret. Such a question was put recently by a reporter to M. Yvonneau de Bordenave, a wonderfully hale and hearty old gentleman of 80 years who resides at 15 bis, in the Rue Cauchy, Paris.

"I judge that you have always enjoyed exceptionally fine health. Is it not so?" said the reporter. "There you are mistaken," was the reply, "for when between 50 and 55 years of age my health was very far from good. Do you wish to know what it was that made a wonderfully happy transformation in me?" And rising, M. de Bordenave took from his desk a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. "Look! It was simply this."

"I owe infinite gratitude to these Pills," continued M. de Bordenave, "for by their aid I passed safely through that exceedingly critical period. Stomach and intestinal troubles were assailing me then and I had perpetual headaches and rheumatism. The results of the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were so surprising that I have never since been without a bottle of them in possession."

"I am an enthusiastic believer in the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and if what I have told you convinces others who are in bad health that they will do for them what they have done for me I shall be happy."

No matter what your age or sex Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will improve the quality of your blood if it is watery or impure, strengthen your nerves if they are weak, aid your digestion, give you increased strength and cheerfulness. Dealers everywhere sell them, or post-free, \$1.50 per bottle, \$3.00 per six bottles, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

I. CANTOROVICH

28 BROADWAY.

Great Clearance Sale

FOR 14 DAYS ONLY

From Monday, January 7th

We announce this sale to clear up all our remnants, odds and ends, at Absolutely Sacrifice Prices.

Usual Price Sale Price

Ladies' Wool Knitted Heavy Tweed Sweaters. Colours Nigger, Navy, Jade, Rust, Copenhagen. ... \$15.50 \$10.50

Fancy Tweeds. In Brown, Jade, Cardinal Biege. ... 12.50 8.75

Plain Sweaters. Buttoned, with Sailor Collars. ... 8.90 5.50

Children's Sweaters. In great varieties at about ... Half Prices

Men's Sports Coats. All Worsted in Green Heather and Brown Heather, fine knitted (to be closed out) ... 14.50 8.90

Ditto. Tailor made of "Jersey Cloth" in Green Heather ... 11.50 5.90

Cardigan Jackets. Mixture of Wool and Cotton in Natural Grey. ... 6.00 3.50

Ditto. In Maroon colours ... 2.50

Children's Sleeping Suits. Of Swadlow Flannel From Ages 6-10 ... \$1.50, 1.75, 2.00

Usual Price Sale Price

Damasks, Belfast Mercerised, 64 ins. ... \$2.50 \$2.00

Ditto. " 72 ins. ... 2.75 2.25

Ditto. In extra fine qualities ... 3.25 2.75

Dress Goods. Velours, Silk Molestins, Gabardines and Pequot's Bed Sheets, in all widths will be greatly reduced.

Hundreds of different bargains will be spread out on the tables.

A shipment of Ladies' Winter Hats, which accidentally just arrived will be cleared at \$4.90 all round

Build up your Energy



If you are weak and need healthy energy, you must take Hall's Wine, the great British Tonic Restorative. Hall's Wine will quickly and surely build up your strength. You will feel the benefit of this great tonic from the first dose and the good it does is lasting.

Doctors recommend Hall's Wine and take it themselves.

Hall's Wine

THE SUPREME TONIC RESTORATIVE

From all first-class Chemists and Wine Merchants, and THE GREAT CHINA CORPORATION 37 B, Canton Road, Shanghai

Sole Proprietors:

STEPHEN SMITH & CO. LTD., BOW, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LOWNEY'S

THE APPROVED GIFT

A tempting assortment has arrived of "America's Favorites." LOWNEY'S CHOCOLATES are famous for their purity, and their rich flavors appeal to the most fastidious.

"There's a real treat in every piece"

For your selection at:

American Drug Co. I. Shainin & Co.

Wing On Co., Ltd. Sam Joe & Co.

Sole Agents: Julius Wile, Sons & Co., 7B Kiangse Road

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM

A touch of rheumatism or a twinge of neuritis, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieves the pain. Burns and scalds are promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. In fact no household should be without it. For sale everywhere.

New And Fascinating Books About Egypt

Specially Reviewed For The China Press

EGYPT OLD AND NEW by Percy F. Martin; (Doran).

THE GLORY OF THE PHARAOHS by Arthur Weigall; (Thornton Butterworth).

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF AKHNATON by Arthur Weigall; (Putnam).

AND IN THE TOMB WERE FOUND by Terence Gray; (Appleton).

LIFE AND TIMES OF TUT ANKH AMEN by Bishara Nahas; (American Library).

A HUMAN TENDERFOOT IN EGYPT by Grace Thompson; (Scribner).

It is reported that on a straw boat aboard the "Franconia," the Danish round-the-world cruiser due here tomorrow, the most popular port of call on the entire voyage, proves to be Alexandria, Egypt.

Curiously, almost every world traveler shares that opinion. He may not be able to tell precisely why, but of all the places on which his magic carpet has settled, he loves best, remembers longest and wants most to return to the subtly enchanting Valley of the Nile.

The popularity of Egypt with English and American vagabonds accounts, no doubt, for the preponderance of books on Egypt among the new travel books of the season. There is a veritable shower of them from publishers on both sides of the Atlantic—a refreshing shower, it happens, for in their authors the publishers have chosen well.

Anyone who writes of Egypt has much to overcome in competition with scores of predecessors. But there is a new note in the books this year—the note of romance, aroused, no doubt by the surprising discoveries of Lord Carnarvon, Mr. Howard Carter and the other Egyptologists last year. Quite unlike the usual travel books, these are vibrant and entertaining stories, reviving the beauty of the old, mummified Egypt and setting out in personal

adventures the charm of the Egypt that has survived.

The discoveries give to these new books the air of an Arabian Nights. Entertainment that is true. Here are new tales of Thebes and the City of Heaven, of campaigns into Asia and the Sudan, of the pleasure and passion-laden life of the court—days of adoration of the Sun and devotion to the arts and nights of festive indulgence—all verified and authenticated by new-found facts.

Light-heartedness and gaiety were the notable characteristics of the old Egyptians, according to Mr. Weigall, and their philosophy of hedonistic abandon made life in ancient Thebes more dazzling a spectacle than anything before it or since. "Eat, drink and be merry" was the universal attitude—this, at least, in the luxurious court from which came the following edict on happiness: "Walk after thy heart's desire as long as thou livest; let not thy heart concern itself. With smiling face, let thy days be happy and rest not therein. No man carrieth his goods away with him—no man returneth again who hath gone to the land of lamentation."

How this gay and bewitched existence came to its pinnacle under the capable and dominating Queen Tiy; how wars of conquest yielded to years of peace and the flowering of art in the Royal City of the Horizon, built upon the whim of a young king; how a young, poetic, epileptic ruler established the great and dominating sun-worshipping creed and enthroned a God, "Aton," and how indulgence and licentiousness finally undermined the nation, as in the case of Babylon and Nineveh, Athens and Rome, is told in the most entertaining manner in Mr. Weigall's two books. Here is the most interesting and valuable historical data concerning the great awakening period of the white race, presented in the form of fascinating tales.

This is particularly true of his "Life and Times of Akhnaton." In his later book, "The Glory of the Pharaohs," he not only amplifies his narrative, but adds much informative

material on the character, the ideals and the "morality" of the work of excavation in Egypt, which has made as our knowledge of ancient Egypt possible and in which he has had so prominent a part. The latter book also contains chapters on modern Egypt which make it interesting and useful as a guide.

One of the most pleasing books of the group is "Egypt Old and New" by Percy F. Martin a man who has travelled throughout the world for most of his life and who finds Egypt the most fascinating spot he has visited. Illustrated by dozens of mounted color photographs and by other dozens of black and white prints and maps, illuminated with charts and the outstanding monuments and places of ancient fame, together with a discussion of modern Egyptians and Egyptian problems, the book is as thorough and informative a study as could be devised. Mr. Martin writes with a free and pleasing style which makes his work particularly appealing.

To treat a wide expanse of Egyptian history in the form of a play is a device which has not before been attempted. It has, however, now been skillfully done by Mr. Terence Gray, who is an ardent student of things Egyptian and who previously published a life of the great queen, "Hatshepsut." The drama is presented in four parts, each dealing with the striking situation in one of the outstanding and epoch-making dynasties from the building of the pyramids down to the decay of the kingdom. Part five affords a number of the best poems and songs of the high tide of Egyptian civilization. A comprehensive historical preface elucidates the play and gives it background. It is not only diverting reading, but clearly reveals and fixes in one's mind the personalities and characteristics of the great Kings.

The significance of the reign of Tut-ankh-amen in the course of Egypt's declining days and the greater significance in the present of the discovery of his tomb by Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Howard Carter are briefly and clearly described by Mr. Nahas in his new book. Inasmuch as Mr. Nahas is

a native Egyptian, was educated at the Sorbonne, Paris, has travelled widely throughout his native land and is an Egyptologist of considerable experience, his work is a distinctive contribution.

Anything from the pen of Grace Thompson Seaton, at once challenges interest. She has now come from a thrilling adventure on the sands of the great Egyptian desert, a story which she tells in her usual engaging manner and in a colorful detail. Her book also glimpses present-day Egypt in a manner which clarifies the present dispatches of the last year from that quarter and explains the fact which is generally called, "The Egyptian Problem." It is one of the most notable travel books of the year.

LONDON'S FOGS

They're in Season Now

(By Our London Correspondent)

London, Nov. 29.—This is the season for fogs, for which London is famous; we have just come through a fog lasting two and a half days, during which time all trains have been more or less late (chiefly more), traffic as a whole impeded, and everyone late at home and office to the extent of 30 minutes or three hours. However, nobody grumbles. We are used to it. In fact Londoners take a pride in their fogs; in the train you will hear them discussing with pride how appallingly thick it was in their neighborhood last night. One will allege that it took him several hours to find his house, whilst another, not to let it be thought that anybody's fog was as bad as his, states that he struck a match to light his pipe and did not know that it was alight until it burnt his fingers.

After all, what does it matter? Everyone is late owing to the fog so no one complains, except perhaps the railway officials, to whom fogs are an expensive matter, costing several thousand pounds per fog, owing to extra men required laying fog signals etc. Then there is the old chap who will state that the fogs of the present day are morning mists compared to the fogs when he was "our age." In those days it would appear that fogs lasted a fortnight or three weeks, and there were no street lamps to guide one, either. All the stores then sold enormous torches, which the pedestrian purchased and carried before him all the way home, generally covering

Invent Boiler With 50 Per Cent More Power

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Power from mercury vapor, making possible a double vapor power plant in which turbines for generating electricity are driven both by mercury vapor and water vapor from the same source, resulting in a gain of approximately 50 percent in power per pound of fuel, is the outstanding achievement of a new boiler perfected by the General Electric Company.

The mercury vapor process involves the vaporization of mercury in a boiler, driving of a turbine by the mercury vapor and condensation of the exhaust in a condenser, where its latent heat is delivered to water and thus used to generate steam at pressure suitable for use in existing steam plants.

himself with the tar and rosin in which these torches were dipped. Ah! they were fogs in those days!

It would seem that some barbarians are trying to rob us of our fogs, saying that every fog deposits several tons of grime all over London, and that this grime eats into brickwork and thus causes buildings to decay. However, nobody takes much notice of them, because fogs we shall all ways have, even though they may be of much shorter duration than years ago. They provide a certain amount of excitement for everyone, and when the 9.10 arrives in around 11 o'clock, one thinks that it might have been 12 o'clock, or even the next day, and is pleased accordingly, especially if you have won the sweepstake held amongst those in the carriage for the one who gets nearest to the time of arrival.

Fogs at this time only further befog a nation already be-fogged, and the question arises, is it better to attempt to proceed ahead, or to lie and wait till the atmosphere clears? Of course, there are those who protest that everything is as clear as day, and are convinced that others live in a fog, but what is clear daylight to one person may be vague halflight to another. In a fog one political party seems pretty much as good as another, but it is to be hoped that when the weather clears it will be seen that what one has done in the general confusion looks alright in better visibility.

Britain's National Finances

(By Our London Correspondent)

London, Nov. 23.—The figures showing Great Britain's present taxation, and her enormous indebtedness owing to the War, provide interesting study. The total war expenditure of this country was over £10,000 millions, of which a large amount was raised by taxation during, and after, the war. The pre-war revenue from taxation was about £200 millions, and by 1919/20 it had risen to £1,340 millions, or nearly seven times pre-war. The net borrowing in the first year of the War was £410 millions, in 1917/18 it rose to £2,000 millions, dropping to £1,700 millions in 1919. About 30 percent of the war cost was raised by taxation, the remaining 70 percent by borrowing, but in 1920 borrowing ceased and the revenue increased to 80 percent of the expenditure. At the end of 1919 Great Britain had a dead-weight debt of £3,000 millions, nearly 13 times the pre-war debt, so that whereas in 1914 the average debt per head of the United Kingdom was about £15, in 1920 it averaged £150, and the charge per head to meet the interest etc. had risen from 10/6 per head per annum to over £7. By gradual stages the amount raised from taxation has been reduced to £316 millions, still more than four times the pre-war amount, and this at a time when there are one and a half million unemployed.

In the last three years an aggregate reduction of £800 millions has taken place in the wages of the about seven to ten million work-people. At the present rate of taxation 28 percent of the total national income goes in taxation; in other words, every individual has to work for the Government about 80 days in every year. This enormous amount raised by taxation goes as follows:—half to debt redemption services and pensions; one fifth to military, naval and air expenditure. Even now that these services have been reduced below the safety point, it can be seen what a terrible burden they are upon the nation. The disarmament of Europe is essential from an economical, as well as political, point of view, yet there are now more armed forces in Europe than before the war. Unemployment grants, public services, etc., absorb the remainder of the revenue.

In accordance with the arrangements made early in the year for the payment of the British debt to America, £30 millions pounds is being paid this year, this amount rises to £35 millions in the next 62 years, at the end of which about £2,500 millions will have been paid, clearing off the debt and interest. The effect of this upon the American exchange and employment in this country, is plainly seen. The drop in the exchange alone this year has made an increase of £1,700,000 in the amount to be paid this year, as the figures given above are based on normal exchange.

In addition to all the above, in keeping with the country's financial traditions, the British Government has pursued an active policy of deflation, and eminent authorities are agreed that this deflationary policy in itself is an adequate explanation of the present trade depression and unemployment.

"His Lady Secretary"

John L. Carter's New Novel (Long) tells of Lady Janet Morgan running away from home and becoming secretary to Roger Cremone the best-seller novelist, whose only grief is that the critics refuse to endorse the flattering opinion of the great public. It tells of her efforts to fall into the ways of the shorthand-typist, and to refrain from falling in love with Cremone, who is engaged to marry Laura Steel. Laura happens to be as tired of him as he is of her, and loves Bernard Smith, the intellectual giant, but everybody is troubled with a sense of honour, and were it not for Parker, the unlovely Yorkshire Twente, things might not have come right. Then there is Geoffrey Watts, journalist, poet, idealist, iconoclast, dreamer, who believes that the world is in a pretty bad way and that everything from the Church and Medicine, to Science and Art, needs drastic reform. An opinion, in which the reader may, or may not, concur.

Cheaper Bread

with Quality and Purity.

Windsor Bakerie

New Carlton Building

50 Bubbling Well Road

J. Y. Douglas, Late Chief Baker.

Bake Rite.

Sole Prop.

Tel. West 3055

7 One Pound Bread Coupon \$1.00

C 2240

UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE

Serves U Right—Day & Night

\$1 First 20 Min. \$3 per Hr.

Mme. GINDOOS' BEAUTY SALON

21 Nanking Road, entrance in passage between Lazarus and Lane Co

Ladies' Hairdressing \$1.00-\$2.00

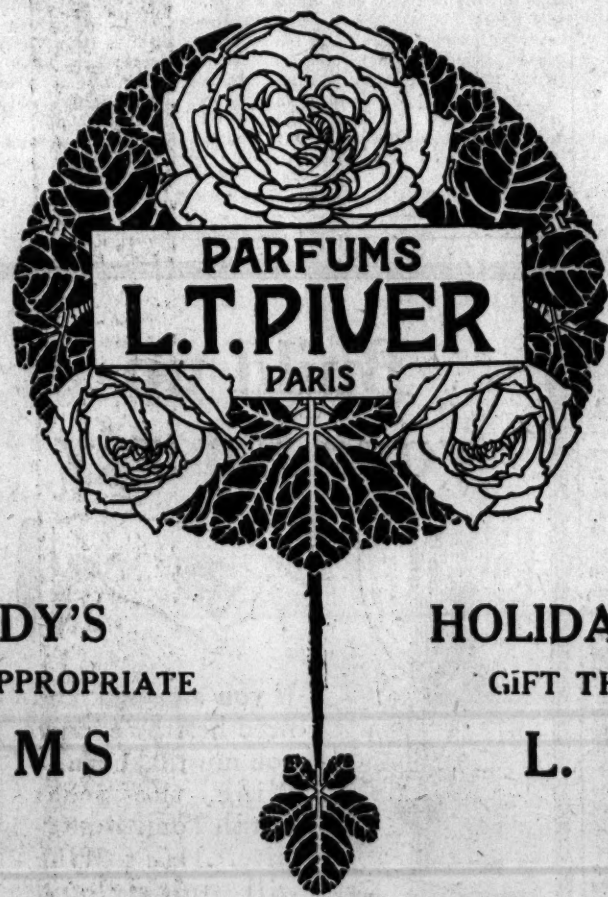
Eyelashes and Eyebrows dyed.

Hair Shampooed.

Manicure, Pedicure, Massage treatment of hands, face. Treatment with Electric Steam Massage and Ultra Violet Rays. Hours, 9-12-2-7 p.m.



THE BEST POWDERS PERFUMES LOTIONS SOAPS.



FOR MILADY'S THERE IS NO MORE APPROPRIATE PARFUMS

HOLIDAY PERFUMES GIFT THAN A BOTTLE OF L. T. PIVER

PARIS

"Its delicate fragrance breathes a spirit of elegance and daintiness"

THE FINEST QUALITIES AT REASONABLE PRICES

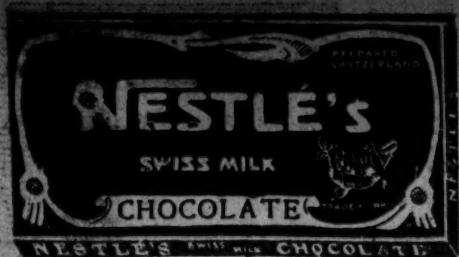
CHARLES BABOUD

29 AVENUE EDWARD VII

SHANGHAI

General Agent for China and the Philippine Islands.

ON SALE AT ALL FIRST CLASS STORES & CHEMISTS



The China Press

報陸大

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1924



Business and Official Notices



JANUARY MEETING

The January meeting will be held at the Astor House Hotel on Tuesday, January 8, at 6.30 p.m. The business meeting to be followed by dinner.

All Shriners visiting in Shanghai are cordially invited to be present.

64654



American citizens resident in this Consular District are informed that income tax forms for the calendar year 1923 may now be had on application to the Shipping Office. Requests by mail should state whether the form desired is one for an income of over U. S. \$5,000 or for an income of U. S. \$5,000 or less.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM
American Consul-General
64590 J 10

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

JANUARY DEPOSITS

CARRYING interest at 5% per annum will be received at the Finance department of the Council, Administration Building, 16 Hankow Road (Ground Floor).

Thursday, January 3	4
Friday, " 4	5
Saturday, " 5	6
Sunday, " 6	7
Monday, " 7	8
Tuesday, " 8	9

DEPOSITS WILL BE IN RESPECT OF THE 6 PER CENT LOAN OF 1923 (ALLOTMENT AT PAR.)

64644

Swiss Confederation

REGISTRATION OF SWISS CITIZENS.

According to the Consular Regulations of 26th October, 1923, all registration cards issued prior to 31st December, 1923, are to be exchanged against new cards which will be valid for a period of three years, i.e. until 31st December, 1926.

All Swiss citizens residing in China are, therefore, requested to send in their registration cards for renewal, together with Mex. 2—, being the fee for such renewal. (Personal attendance at the Consulate General is not necessary).

J. L. ISLER,
Consul-General,
Swiss Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 6th January, 1924.
64649

S.S. "President Madison" from Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

EXAMINATION of ship's damaged cargo ex the s.s. "President Madison" will be held at the China Merchants Central Wharf on Tuesday, January 8th, at 9.30 a.m., when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Morphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE AGENTS.
64645 J 5

Royal Asiatic Society NORTH CHINA BRANCH

A MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, January 10th, 1924, at 5.30 p.m. when a Lecture will be given by Prof. S. M. SHIROGOROFF on "WHO ARE THE NORTHERN CHINESE?"

THE MEETING IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
W. STARK TOLLER,
Hon. Secretary.
64647

Concession Francaise de Shanghai

AVIS

ELECTIONS MUNICIPALES DU 16 JANVIER 1924

Candidatures presentées au Consulat Général de France:—
1 Janvier 1924—P. LE BRIS
Candidat Français
1 Janvier 1924—R. FANO
Candidat Français
1 Janvier 1924—H. J. SHERIDAN
Candidat Etranger
1 Janvier 1924—M. SPEELMAN
Candidat Etranger
Le Consul Général de France,
A. WILDEN.
T. 233

DEATH

WALTER: On January 5th, 1924, Otto Richard Julius Walter (Dick) 22 Route de Zikawei, Shanghai, aged 44 years, very dearly beloved husband of Adelaide Walter. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on Monday, 7th January, at 4.30 p.m. All friends are invited to attend.
64656 J 5

CLEARANCE SALE

At the Christmas Festivities, perhaps you saw on others a charming Hat, Blouse, Dress, or a Costume, which you would like to possess yourself, now is your opportunity to get something more charming at a price below our own cost, which owing to our low rent and expenses, is incomparable in town.

PALAIS DES MODES
329J AVENUE JOFFRE.
64641 J 8

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Wilcox-Hayes Co. have removed their office to 29 Szechuen Road, (S. Y. Sheng Building Seventh Floor).

64491 J-6



GARNER QUELCH & CO. LTD.
Sole Importers
Tel. C. 3021.

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S. N. Co's Steamer "Teh-hsing" Captain T. S. Chia, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday the 8th Jan. at about 12 o'clock (midnight) Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, \$40 single and \$80 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company, No. 2 Szechuen Road. Telephones Freight 1520 Passage 3283.
64632 J 8

NOTICE

I am no longer connected in any capacity whatsoever with C. P. Rakusen, owner of the Oculists Institute. Announcement of new location will be made later.
(Signed)
Dr. Leo D. Goehring
Central 666
64631 J 11

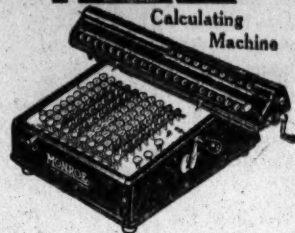
An Expert Foreign Watchmaker

A Modernly Equipped Repair Department at your service
Heacock and Cheek
16A Kiukiang Road, 2nd floor, Opposite Cathedral Garden.

FOUR MACHINES IN ONE

Have you seen the new model

MONROE



The FOUR-in-ONE Machine that adds, multiplies, divides, subtracts with "Locked Figure" accuracy.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co

22 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.

SHANGHAI

3 EZRA ROAD

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1861

FIRE, MARINE AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

70 General Office
2335 Compadore
3870 General Manager } J. H. H. SWART,
PHONE CENTRAL } Acting Manager

TO LET

Two Attractive display windows in the Broadway Entrance to the New Ball Room, Astor House Hotel
For particulars apply to:—

The Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.
Hongkong Bank Building.
64639

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the telephone number of the above Bank has been changed to

CENTRAL 8050

Private Exchange to

All Depts. of Head Office: 39 Ningpo Road.
Railway Station Branch: 206 Boundary Road.
Travel Department: 97 Szechuen Road.
Hongkew Branch: 15 North Szechuen Road.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.
64594

The International Recreation Club



KIANGWAN RACES

NEW YEAR RACE MEETING, 1924

6th, 7th and 8th February, 1924

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday

First Saddling Bell at 11.30 a.m. Daily

FOURTH DAY

9th February, 1924 (Saturday)

1st Saddling Bell at 12.30 p.m.

ATTENTION TO MEMBERS

ENTRIES for all Races, except those otherwise stated, close on Monday, 7th January, 1924, at 7 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road. ALL ENTRIES to be addressed to the Clerk of the Course and deposited in the Secretary's Office labelled "ENTRIES FOR THE KIANGWAN RACES." ENTRY FORMS may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,

Y. S. DAY.

Secretary.

Business and Official Notices

International Recreation Club

NOTICE

THE attention of Members is directed to the following amended Bye-laws, which will come into force from this day:—

Bye-Law 2 (Amended)

QUALIFICATION OF PONIES.

The Entry of any pony for any Race Meeting of this Club will only be accepted provided that—

(a) The pony concerned is at date of entry, the bona fide property of a Member or Members of the International Recreation Club.

NOTE:—A Pony is not the bona fide property of a Member or Members of the International Recreation Club if there by any agreement or understanding whatever giving to any person not Member of the Club any interest whatever, present, future, or contingent, in such pony unless such interest be declared to and accepted by the Stewards at the time of entry and does not exceed One Thousand Dollars, \$1,000. A Pony purchased at a Griffin Auction cannot be subject to any conditions of contingency.

(b) The Pony concerned has started in a Flat Race as a Griffin at a Race Meeting of any of the following Race Clubs on or before 15th May, 1923, and a certificate of Griffinhood, inspection and Measurement is produced duly signed by the Official Measurer, Clerk of the Course and or Secretary of any one of those Clubs, viz:

The Hongkong Jockey Club
The Tientsin Race Club
The Hankow Race Club
The Peking Race Club

and provided a Certificate of Inspection and Measurement has first been obtained from this Club's Official Measurers in accordance with Bye-Law 3. This Club's Measurement or the Shanghai Race Club's measurement to be final.

(c) The Pony concerned has started in a Flat Race at Race Meeting of the International Recreation Club or the Shanghai Race Club on or before the 15th May, 1923.

(d) The Pony concerned has been measured and registered as the property of a Member or Members of the International Recreation Club or the Shanghai Race Club on or before 15th May, 1923 under the terms of the scheme passed by the Voting Members of the Shanghai Race Club on 23rd April, 1923, and accepted by the International Recreation Club with such amendments agreed to by the Executive of the Clubs named, and provided it starts in a race before 31st December, 1925.

Bye-Law 3 (Amended)

OFFICIAL MEASURERS, PONY MEASUREMENTS, CERTIFICATES AND PROCEDURE.

UNTIL further notice the Stewards will only accept Certificates of Inspection and Measurement issued by Messrs. Keylock & Pratt, M.C.V.S., etc. Certificates may be obtained by Members on observation of the following conditions and procedure and subject to the stipulations stated hereunder:—

(a) All Ponies sold at auction shall prior to auction be examined by the Officials appointed who shall issue a certificate stating Brand, number, age Chinese marks, general description, colour, etc. Such certificates to be handed to the purchaser on payment of Auction account and such certificate must be produced when the pony comes up for Measurement and the Official Measurer shall endorse such certificate with the height of the pony. All Griffins must be measured by the Club's Official Measurer within two months from date of purchase at Public Auction.

(b) On receipt of duplicate Certificates the Secretaries of the Clubs will include in the "List of Ponies Measured" exhibited in each Club House, the names of the Owner or Owners, description, age and height of the Pony.

(c) Any Pony which is certified to be aged (7 years or over) shall upon measurement be given a life certificate of measurement provided same is obtained after 1st January, 1923.

NOTE:—In the case of Ponies for which certificates of registration and height were issued between 1st January & 16th May 1923, and in which age is omitted, owners of same may claim the above privilege provided they have their ponies aged. For the convenience of owners who intend to enter their ponies for the forthcoming China New Year Race Meeting at Kiangwan, it has been arranged that a representative of Messrs Keylock & Pratt will be in attendance at the Kiangwan Race Course between 10 a.m. and Noon on Sunday, 6th inst. to age ponies. Ponies may also be aged at Messrs Keylock & Pratt's Establishment, Gordon Road if sent between 7 a.m. and Noon on Saturday and Monday, 5th & 7th inst. respectively. Entries for the China New Year Race Meeting will close at 7 p.m. on 7th inst.

Certificates of registration and height must accompany ponies sent to be aged.

No Pony which is under Five (5) years of age can be measured. If a Pony is Five Years of age but not aged, he may be measured before the meeting at which it is proposed to race him; if he races, such measurement to be a life certificate, if not raced, the certificate to expire in six (6) months.

(e) Fees for initial certificates of Inspection and Measurement will be paid jointly by the Shanghai Race Club and the International Recreation Club.

NOTE:—Any Member may have his Pony remeasured without paying a fee. This is not a Bye-Law but to enable those who measured "Shoes On" to have a proper measurement.

(f) To be omitted.

Bye-Law 6 (Amended)

ENTRIES FOR RACE MEETINGS.

Clause 3rd.—If a pony is renamed on change of ownership, no fee will be charged, but a fee of \$10.00 will be charged if the name is changed while in the same Ownership.
January 4, 1924.

By Order
Y. S. DAY
Secretary

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO LINE

TENDER FOR LUBRICATING OILS

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Administration invite tenders for the supply of Lubricating Oils. Firms desirous of tendering may obtain the Specifications on application in writing to the Chief Storekeeper, Shanghai North Station.
64444

LOST

A Draft No. 5489, issued by the Chang Woo Bank, (昌和莊) Kiukiang, payable at Yih Foon Bank, (益豐莊) Shanghai, in name of the Chen Ching, (陳成) due ten days after its issue for Taels 1,000, has been lost.

Besides notifying the Yih Foon Bank to register the loss and to Cancel the said draft, we hereby warn the public not to Negotiate or Cash the same.

WOO KEE (Shanghai) BANK

和記中莊啓

CAREFUL HOUSEWIVES

are requested to send for

"Our Suggestions for Milk Consumers"

being an 'excerpt of a pamphlet' issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

ROSELAWN DAIRY FARM

35 Tongshan Road. Tel. E. 321.

64547

LOST

D/O No. 7 & 13, marked:

H S SMC

85 C

1/12, ex. S/S Emil Kirdorf

H S SMC

100 C

1/14, The same are declared null and void and duplicates have been supplied from

HUGO STINNES CHINA CO.

64514 J 9

NOTICE

This is to give notice that I am today removing my residence to 1369 Rue Lafayette (Tel. W. 4489), and may be consulted there every day (except Sundays) from 3-5 p.m.

Office hours at 11B Nanking Road remain the same—11-1 and 4-6 (except Sundays).

DR. MED. A. REINER
Shanghai 1st January, 1924.

64521 J 4

Announcement

Herewith we beg to announce that we have taken over from January 1st, 1924, the premises at No. 131 Avenue Poch, formerly known as the Italian Garage.

Repairs, gasoline, oil, battery charging, storage and car sales will be our main business lines.

HARTZENBUSCH MOTOR CO.

64589 J 6

S.S. "ODIN"

from Hamburg and Antwerp

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of broken and ship damaged cargo will be held at the Kaiyosha Yangtze Wharf Pootung, on Jan. 9th at 10 a.m. when Messrs. Carmichael, Lannox and Gray will be in attendance.

64526 J 3

NOTICE

As of January 1st, 1924—L. D. Goehring has no further connection with this Institute.

OCULISTS' INSTITUTE CO.

MacAndrews & Forbes Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. G. L. HO (君良其賀)

has been appointed General Comptroller of our Company as from 1st January, 1924.

J. J. KEEGAN
Manager.

64573 J 8

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN M.D.

SPECIALIST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-12 and 4-6, or by appointment, 35 Jinkee Road (Chung Foo Building). Tel. C. 7092, Residence 166, Bubbling Well Road. Tel. W. 1904.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India
Australia and ChinaIncorporated in England by Royal
Charter 1853Capital \$3,000,000
Reserve Fund \$3,000,000
Reserve Liabilities \$3,000,000Head Office:
25 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund

Court of Directors

Sir Montagu Dorphin Turner
Chairman.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.C.B.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.M.G.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, K.C.M.G., G.C.
L.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq., M.P.
James Maxwell Grant Proffit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.
Colin Frederick Campbell, Esq.
HonoraryThe Bank of England.
The London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.
Agencies and Branches:
Aloer Star Halphong Peking
(Kedah) Hongkong Penang
Amritsar Holo Pukel
Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon
Batavia Karachi Saigon
Bombay Kiang Samarang
Calcutta Kobe Seremban
Canton Kuala Lumpur
Cebu Madras Singapore
Colon Manila Surabaya
Delhi Medan Tatyoy
Hankow New York Tientsin
Zamboanga YokohamaDrafts granted on the above
Agencies and Branches and also
on the principal Commercial
Cities throughout the world. Bills
of Exchange bought and received
for collection. Travellers' Letters
of Credit issued and every descrip-
tion of Banking business under-
taken.

G. L. SCOTT, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour
L'Etranger S. A.Instituted in the Societe Generale
de BelgiqueCapital (subscribed) 100,000,000
Capital (paid up) 75,000,000
Reserves 24,000,000

Head Office: Brussels

Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK,
BUENOS AIRES, BRAGA, COLOGNE,
CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING,
SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN,
HANKOW

Allied Banks:

BANQUE DE CARTHAGENE, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO

WIENER-BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND and RUMANIA

ALLGEMEINER BOHEMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA

LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN-UND HERZEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA

Correspondents in all parts of the world.

Every description of banking business transacted.

A. DONNAY, Manager.

行銀通商

The Cheong Cheong Bank Ltd.

Established 1888

(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital \$3,000,000.00
Reserve Fund \$ 430,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai

Branches: Hankow and Hangchow

Domestic Agencies:

In the principal cities throughout China

Foreign Correspondents:

London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Pusan and Hongkong.

Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING, General Manager

Tel. C. 7121, Manager's Office.

C. 7121 to 7124, General Office

Cable Address: "MINHONG," Shanghai

Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking CorporationAuthorized Capital \$50,000,000
Issued & fully paid up \$30,000,000Reserve Fund \$ 4,500,000
Silver \$24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$30,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors

Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Clouston, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
HONGKONG:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Harbin Peking
Bangkok Holo Pukel
Batavia Ipoh Rangoon
Bombay Johore Saigon
Calcutta Kobe S. Francisco
Canton Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Cebu Madras Singapore
Colon Manila Surabaya
Delhi Medan Tatyoy
Hankow New York Tientsin
Zamboanga Yokohama

The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully paid) \$5,000,000

Reserve Fund \$6,980,000

Capital Contributed by Kup. the Chinese Govern. Tient

ment \$3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau

London Office: 84 Old Broad Street, W. C. 2

Branches:

Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Paris: Societe Generale, pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie, en France.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Milan: Credito Italiano.

Rome: Banco di Roma.

New York: Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Company.

San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun Harbin Shanghai

Chefoo Hongkong Peking

Dairen Manchouli Tientsin

Hailar Kianghar Yokohama

Hankow Newchwang Urumtschi

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.

L. Jexieraki.

P. Petittharanta.

Ch. Blierer.

Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st, 1918).

Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00

President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.

Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung.

Ming.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

Shen Chu Hsu Manager.

T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.

S. T. Yu, Sub-Manager.

S. Y. Yung, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking CorporationSavings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1.00 will be received.

Not more than \$500 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.

The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is \$5,000.00.

Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Tael, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

OFFICE HOUSE, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital Authorized \$1,200,000.00

Capital Paid-up \$1,078,815.00

Reserve Fund H. K. \$ 500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central Hongkong.

BRANCHES:

Shanghai, New York, Canton, Hankow and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu, S. Francisco, Kobe, London, Sourabaya, Batavia, Manila, Singapore, Canada, Yokohama, Samarang, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and Exchange business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Savings deposits are cordially invited. Favorable terms are given. Accounts will be kept in Dollars or Tael, at depositors' option.

WONG WEN KUANG, Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

EXECUTIVE OFFICE:

SHANGHAI

BRANCHES:

PEKING SHANGHAI

TSINAN HARBIN

HANKOW SHIKHIACHWANG

TIENTSIN

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:

11A Nanking Road

Telegraphic Address: "Sinamank" Shanghai

Codes Used:

Bentley's Complete Phrase Western Union Code

Whitellaw's 401 Millions Code

Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers

Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange, Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, and Savings Accounts.

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital 72,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00

Reserve Fund (1-5-20) 69,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 36 Boulevard Haussmann Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon Hanoi Tourane

Haiphong Hankow Tientsin

Peking Canton Mengtze

Hongkong Pondichery Bangkok

Singapore Shanghai Noumea

Papeete Djibouti Yunnanfu

Phnom-Penh Battambang

London Bankers:

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris-Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in tael and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Agent.

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
U. S. \$10,000,000.00

Owned by the National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

LONDON OFFICE:

16 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona Manila

Batavia Panama

Bombay Peking

Calcutta Rangoon

Canton San Francisco

Colon Santo Domingo

Dairen Shanghai

Hankow Singapore

Harbin Soerabaya

Hongkong Tientsin

Kobe Yokohama

Madrid

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the service of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 18th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital \$19,780,100.00

Reserve Fund \$ 6,022,245.41

Head Office: Peking

Branches and Agencies:

Peking Tientsin Shanghai

Tientsin Kianghar Hankow

Antung Anking Changsha

Dairen Hongchow Nanchang

Kowloon Ningpo Kiukiang

Newchwang Nanking Poochow

Shanghai Chinkiang Amoy

Kiaolin Hanchow Canton

Tientsin Soochow Hongkong

Chefoo Wusheng Swatow

Shingtau Yangchow Chungking

etc., etc., etc.

Foreign Correspondents:

London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokyo, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

12 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUI HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)

Established 1824

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about \$6,666,666)

Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,769,181 (about \$1,647,432)

Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about \$1,888,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin Pekalongan

Bandoeng Palembang

Bomboy Penang

Calcutta Pontianak

Cheribon Rangoon

Djember Semarang

Djakarta Singapore

Hongkong Soerabaya

Kobe Tegal

Kota-Radjia Makassar

Medan Tjilatjap

Padang Weltevreden

London Bankers:

National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEE, Agent.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)
Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital \$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund \$500,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH

27 Jinkee Road

Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"

C. 1923 Manager's Office

C. 4451

C. 4452 General Office

C. 4470

C. 4471 T. T. Department

C. 4472

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN Changsha Hanchow Shanghai

SHANGHAI Changsha Ichang Soochow

PEKING Chengchow Kiukiang Tientsin

HANKOW Chinkiang Nanking Wusheng

ANTUNG Fongtien Ningpo Yangchow

CANTON Hangchow Pengpu

CHANGCHUN Hongkong Shaoshing

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore Cincinnati Montreal San Francisco

Berlin Cleveland New York Seattle

Boston Detroit Osaka St. Louis

Buffalo Kobe Philadelphia Tokio

Cebu London Pittsburgh Washington

Chicago Manila Paris Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in tael, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager.

E. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Established 1915

(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Paid Up Capital...\$2,500,000.00 Reserve Funds...\$470

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Closed

Stock	Closing	Quotations
Banks		
H. K. and S. B.	H. \$1,050	
Chartered	£195	
Russo-Asiatic	Nom	
Marine Insurance		
Canton	H. \$725 B.	
North China	Tls. 138	
Union of Canton	H. \$232 B.	
Yangtze	H. \$26 B.	
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 22	
Fire Insurance		
China Fire	H. \$140 B.	
Hongkong Fire	H. \$527 1/2 B.	
Shipping		
Indo-China Def.	H. \$133 1/2	
Indo-China Pref.	H. \$33 1/2	
"Shell"	78/-	
S'hai Tar ord.	Tls. 75	
S'hai Tar pref.	Tls. 53	
Mining		
Kaiping	Tls. 18 1/2 B.	
Oriental Cons.	18/-	
Rail	\$5.20	
Docks		
Hongkong Dock	H. \$151 1/2 B.	
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 89 B.	
New Eng. Works	Tls. 6.10 B.	
Pref.	Tls. 5.20	
Wharves		
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 180	
Hongkong Wharf	H. \$150 S.	
Land and Hotels		
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	\$50 B.	
S'hai Realty ord.	Tls. 50	
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50	
A-French Land	Tls. 120 B.	
Shanghai Land	Tls. 114 B.	
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53	
Cotton Mills		
Ewo (ord.)	Tls. 12 B.	
Ewo (pref.)	Tls. 113 B.	
Loou-kung-mow	Tls. 10	
Oriental	Tls. 5	
Shanghai Cotton	Old 61 B.	
	New 40	
Industrials		
Butler Tiles	Tls. 35	
China Sugar	Tls. 255 B.	
Green Island	Tls. 29 B.	
Langkats	Tls. 34 1/2 B.	
Major Bros.	Tls. 5	
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 90	
Stores		
All and Holt	Tls. 28	
Lewis	Tls. 6.90 B.	
Lane Crawford	Tls. 35 B.	
Mourrie	Tls. 102	
Watson	\$70	
Weeks	H. \$ 21 1/2 B.	
Rubbers (local)		
Alma	Tls. 6.35 B.	
Amherst	Tls. 0.50 S.	
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6.40 B.	
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2.80 B.	
Iyer Tawah	Tls. 21	
Jain Anam 1918	Tls. 1.02 1/2 B.	
Bute	Tls. 0.82 1/2 B.	
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.10 B.	
Chemor United	Tls. 1.05 B.	
Chemopadk	Tls. 6	
Cheng	Tls. 1 1/2 B.	
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/2	
Dominion	Tls. 2	
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 9 B.	
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14 B.	
Kapayang	Tls. 12 1/2 B.	
Karan	Tls. 6	
Kedah	Tls. 1 B.	
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 1.05 B.	
Kroowek Java	Tls. 14 B.	
Padang	Tls. 0 1/2	
Pengkalan Durlan	Tls. 1.10	
Permatas	Tls. 3	
Ropah	Tls. 0.92 1/2 B.	
Samagagas	Tls. 0.77 1/2 B.	
Seekes	Tls. 1 B.	
Semambu	Tls. 1.30 B.	
Senawang	Tls. 1.02 1/2 B.	
S'hai Klobang	Tls. 0.60 B.	
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 4 B.	
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 9	
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.85 B.	
Sungala	Tls. 1.30 B.	
Sungel Duri	Tls. 8 1/2 B.	
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 1/2	
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.80	
Talping	Tls. 0.70	
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.72 1/2 B.	
Tebong	Tls. 1.40	
Ziangbus	Tls. 3.10 B.	
Miscellaneous		
C. I. & B. Lumber	Tls. 325	
Cully Dairy	Tls. 13	
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 170	
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 44 B.	
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50 B.	
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.	
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 72 B.	
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 140	
B. Sellers, So. Sales, B. Buyers		

Money Exchange

Shanghai, January 5, 1924	
Mex. Dollar market rate	71.75
Native Interest	35
Copper Cash	252.500
Shanghai Gold Bar	316.20
Bar Silver	33 1/2
Bank rate of Discount	4%
Paris on London	88.05
New York on London	430%
London—	
Telegraph Transfer	3 1/2%
Demand	3 3/4%

New York—	
Telegraph Transfer	7 1/4%
Demand	7 1/2%

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank

Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London T.T.	3 1/2%
London Demand	3 3/4%
London 4 m.s.	3 1/4%
India T.T.	230
France T.T.	1455
America T.T.	71 1/4
Hongkong T.T.	71 1/4
Japan T.T.	64 1/2
Batavia T.T.	130
Straits T.T.	71 1/4

BANKS BUYING RATES

London 4 m.s. Credits	3 1/5%
London 4 m.s. Debits	3 1/6%
London 6 m.s. Credits	3 1/6%
London 6 m.s. Debits	—
France 4 m.s.	1535
America 4 m.s. L/c	74 1/2
Docs	75

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates

@ 71 1/2 = Tls. 139.05

@ exch. 72 = Mex. \$193.18

Sovereigns: Bank Buying Rates

@ 3s. 4 1/2 d. = Tls. 5.92

@ exch. 72 = Mex. \$8.22

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE

RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls. 5.44 @ 3 1/3%	£1
Hk. Tls. 1.24 @ 72 1/2%	Gold \$1
Hk. Tls. 1 @ 137 1/2%	Fr. 15.27
Hk. Tls. 1 @ —	Marks
Hk. Tls. 1 @ 66 1/2%	Yen 1.63
Hk. Tls. 1 @ 230 1/2%	—
Hk. Tls. 1 @ —	Rupias 2.57
Hk. Tls. 1 @ —	Roules
Hk. Tls. 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
Hk. Tls. 1 @ 16.40	Ital.
Hk. Tls. 1 @ —	Lire 18.27

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 70%

Demand buying on America 71 1/2%

Demand selling on London 3 1/3%

Demand buying on London 3 1/4%

ROUBLE EXCHANGE

BANK'S BUYING RATE

Roubles 575,000 = Tls. 100

Roubles 100 = Mex. \$0.03

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 16.50 = 1 Tael

Swiss Frs. 4.06 = 1 Tael

It. Lire 10.55 = 1 Yen

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Today's Quotations

Shanghai, January 5, 1924

OFFICIAL

S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1923 Tls. 99.00

Telephones Tls. 72.00

S. & H. Wharf Tls. 180.00

Telephones Tls. 72.50

UNOFFICIAL

Shanghai Race Club 6 1/2% Debs.

Tls. 100.00

Langkats Comb. Tls. 36.50 March

Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tls. 12.75 Mar.

Tls. 12.85 March

Tls. 12.90 March

SALE NOW ON



CHINA ARTS TRADING CO.

Manufacturers & Exporters

of

All Kinds of China Laces,

Embroideries Drawnwork,

Cross Stitch

and

MAH-JONG SETS

Carved Boxes

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

No. 83 Szechuen Road.

SHANGHAI

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

January 5, 1924

Spot Bar silver was down 3 1/2

and forward unchanged in Lon-

don yesterday. The New York

price was unchanged and the

London-New York cross rate de-

clined to 429 1/2.

Our official Sterling rate here

today was dropped to 3s. 3 1/2 d.,

the Gold Dollar rate to 71 1/4, the

Yen rate raised to 64 1/2 and the

other rates changed accordingly.

Our Sterling and Gold Dollar

market here today was inclined

to be easy but the Yen market

was strong. There were sellers

of Sterling at 3s. 3 1/2 d. for near

delivery, 3s. 3 1/2 d. for January,

3s. 3d. for February and 3s. 2 1/2 d.

for March.

There were sellers of Gold

Dollars at 71 1/4 for near delivery,

70 1/2 January, 70 1/2 February

and 70 for March. There were

sellers of Yen at 63 for near de-

livery, 63 1/2 for February and

63 1/2 for March.

Banks were quoting 3s. 4 1/2 d.,

73 1/2 and 1500 for Sterling, Gold

Dollar and Franc bills for near

delivery. For February there

were buyers at 3s. 4d., 72 1/2 and

1490 and for forward deliveries

buyers at 3s. 3 1/2 d., 72 and 1485.

India sold silver in London

yesterday and the market is re-

ported as closing easy. New York

report their market as steady.

Share Market

In their weekly report on the

share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset

and Company write as follows:

Business has been very quiet

on the local Stock Exchange dur-

ing the past week; last Tuesday

and Wednesday being generally

observed as New Year Holidays.

London market quotations have

fluctuated very slightly and the

following are the last prices

cabled to us this week:

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold

Loan 1913, B.I. £72.0.0 (Mean)

ex divd.

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold

Loan 1913, F.I. £68.10.0 (Mean)

ex H.I.R.S.*

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold

Loan 1913, R.I. £54.0.0 (Sellers)

ex H.I.R.S.*

Chinese Govt. 5% Shanghai

and Nanking Rly. £65.10.0

(Sellers).

Chinese Engineering and Min-

ing Co. "B" £37.0.0 (Mean).

Gula Kalumpung Rubber

Estates, Ltd. £113.1 (Mean).

Shanghai Electric Cons. Co.,

"B" £213.0 (Mean).

*British Inland Revenue stamp.

Chinese Government Bonds

(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

Friday, Yes'day's

3rd Year 6% 91.00 92.00

5th Year 6% 58.00 58.00

7th Year 6% 46.50 46.50

9th Year 6% 69.70 69.65

6% Consolidated 52.75 52.70

7% Consolidated 63.00 62.70

11th Year 8% 98.00 98.00

96 Millions 3% 15.00 14.80

*17 days tapping.

Asia Banking Corporation

Capital, fully paid, G\$4,000,000

An American Bank render-
ing complete service for
trade with the Orient and all
other parts of the world.This Bank is a depository of the United States
Government and is therefore prepared to cash
UNREGISTERED War Savings Certificates of the
1918 Series.

HEAD OFFICE:

35 Broadway, New York

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT:

Shanghai

GA. TISDALL
General Manager
in the OrientR. BUCHAN
Manager.Corner of Kiukiang and
Kiangse Roads.

TELEPHONE Central 1324

BRANCHES

Shanghai Hongkong Manila
Yokohama Canton Hankow
Peking Tientsin San FranciscoOpera Company
Extends Season

The Italian Grand Opera Company have announced an extended season of one week owing to the enthusiastic reception which has greeted their season here. During the coming week the Company will play "La Forza Del Destino" (The Force of Destiny), "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Traviata," "Ernani," "La Barbiere di Siviglia" and "Fedora." The plot for the "Force of Destiny" has already been given in these columns, and we are now informed that most of the leading artists of the Company are included in the cast. Scamuzzi will be heard to particular advantage in this opera, while Chiala, in the leading tenor role, has a magnificent chance to prove his versatility. Signorina Impallomeni as Leonora, is said to have a particularly suited to her. Signa Varnus is taking the leading Contralto role. The opera as interpreted by these clever artists should be one of the gems of the Company's delightful repertoire.

Another favorite opera which will be produced on Thursday evening is "Ernani"—not heard in this city since 1914. "Fedora" (music by Giordano) is announced as the final production, a charming opera in which the favorite leading artists will again take part. Shanghai is to be congratulated upon the keen appreciation shown at every performance of this very talented company.

Rubber Output

	Nov.	Dec.
Alma	21,000	25,000
Anglo Dutch	55,900	60,000
Anglo-Java	189,000	183,600
Batu Anam	12,450	
Brkit Toh Alang	26,000	26,600
Bute	16,600	
Chemepadak	14,000	
Chemor United	26,044	
Cheng	15,574	
Consolidated	56,548	
Dominion	25,598	
Gula Kalumpung	38,000	85,000
Java Consolidated	70,000	72,000
Kapala Island		

Shantung Tschun Urges Greater Tsingtao Trade

(From the North China Star)

Tsingtao, Dec. 29.—Taking advantage of his short stay here on official business, His Excellency, Governor Hsiung Ping-chee of Shantung, who had just returned from a large gathering of foreign officials, businessmen and journalists at his official residence here with a sumptuous dinner last night, his purpose being, as outlined in his speech, to seek the co-operation of foreign capitalists in making Tsingtao the principal inlet and outlet of Shantung Province. There were present in addition to Gov. Hsiung, Mr. Y. Mori, the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. A. G. Major, the British Consul, Mr. K. Newbill, the United States Vice-Consul, Mr. J. Richardson, the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Paul Jernigan, of the Standard Oil Company, Dr. P. Welschner, Mr. W. Adams, Mr. C. F. Russell, Mr. Suzuki, of the Maritime Customs, Mr. K. Hattori, the Postmaster, Mr. Y. Takahashi, Mr. J. Watanabe, Mr. S. Uchi, Mr. Shimizu, Mr. D. Sakaguchi, Mr. T. Kato, Mr. I. Oka, Mr. Kuo Chi-pang, the Vice-Governor, Mr. Fang Tsao-li, the Director of Secretariat Dept. Mr. Tzu Wen-wai, the Director of General Affairs, Mr. Wang Ta-chen, the Director of Political Affairs, Mr. Wu Hsi-yung, the Director of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kuo Chu-chuan, the Director of Finance Department, Mr. Wu Chin-sheng, the Director of Wharf Department, Mr. Nieh Ching-hui, the Director of Telephone Department, Mr. Chung Ying, the Director of Waterworks, Mr. Tang, the Director of Public Works, the Harbour Master of Tsingtao, and many others.

After full justice had been given to the dinner, the Governor delivered an address which was spoken in Chinese and then translated into English. He said:—

"Gentlemen,—After a lapse of some nine months, I have again the pleasure to meet you. This being almost the end of the year, those of you who are businessmen must be particularly busy at this time, and that being so, I thank you doubly for accepting my invitation to this humble dinner. Were it not for the fact that I am particularly desirous of your co-operation, I would not have made myself so bold as to request your attendance at such a busy period of the year.

"Gentlemen, it is already one year since the port of Tsingtao was returned to China in accordance with the understanding arrived at at Washington and during these past twelve months we have not had much time to effect improvements. But in any case, it would be hard to bring the co-operation and assistance of foreign capitalists. It is my aim and desire to encourage this co-operation and assistance, and toward this end I have duly laid down my views before our government at Peking.

"To my mind, the first essential step would be to invite foreign investment in enterprises of various kinds. If foreign capital were introduced, and ways and means were adopted to reduce taxation and to increase the facilities rendered in the purchase of land for factories and so forth, there should be no reason why the prosperity of Tsingtao could not be assured. The second step would be to improve and expand the means of communication. Communication brings the people together and more could be accomplished by communication than by anything else. I have suggested to the Central Government the importance of expanding of communication in this province, and one of my principal aims at the present time is to improve the motor road between Weihai and Chefoo.

"The third point would be to encourage the export business. There are many articles of trade, such as hairnets, peanuts, straw sandals, and so forth, which could be exported from Tsingtao direct instead of through indirect routes. The shippers should be encouraged to make Tsingtao their direct shipping point and it is my wish that as large a share as possible of the export trade of Shantung should pass through the port of Tsingtao.

"The next point would be to encourage the establishment of factories in this district, as well as shipyards and machine works. Not only should Tsingtao be one of China's most prosperous ports, it should also be an industrial centre. Furthermore, it is my aim to improve the conditions of the wharves. I am not experienced in commercial and industrial affairs and for this reason I very much need your assistance, advice and co-operation. I take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Mori, the Japanese Consul-General, upon his promotion to Rome, and I again thank you for your attendance."

Mr. Mori then thanked His Excellency for his good wishes and agreed with the Governor that co-operation should be the keynote of every foreigner and every Chinese. He dwelt on the necessity of foreign representation in the management of the port's affairs. Co-operation, said Mr. Mori, always ensures success.

A spirit of good fellowship prevailed throughout, the Governor conversing freely with all present.

His Excellency left for Tientsin this morning.

Even Mountains In California Move

(Reuter's Service)

Palo Alto, Calif., Dec. 6.—Mount Tamalpais has moved five feet south since 1900, Mount Diablo 3½ feet southeast and Mount Reyes 11 feet north, Dr. Bailey Willis, geologist of Stanford University, declared in an address here yesterday. He said the greatest movement in California was near San Luis Obispo, "where the railway station moved fifteen feet."

"The movements noted indicate a readjustment of great masses of rock since the earthquake disturbance of 1906 and also conditions of pressure south of San Juan Batista," he declared.

Metal Firm Run By British Women

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 23.—There is a metal company in Great Britain which is administered wholly by women. It has a woman chairman, women directors, a woman auditor and a woman secretary, as well as a qualified engineer and metallurgist. Two titled women have recently joined the board of directors.

Cotton Brokers Await New Estimate On Crop

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Dec. 7.—A tendency to revise crop estimates upwards from the level of around 9,600,000 which prevailed a short time ago, was largely responsible for violent declines this week from the 37-cent level of cotton prices. Several of the private estimates published indicated a yield close to ten million bales, and while this figure earlier in the season furnished one of the underlying features of strength in the market at that time and helped materially in carrying prices up to the 35-cent level, it looked rather bearish to traders after some of the recent extreme estimates had dropped below 9½ millions.

Liquidation, once started, progressed rapidly, attended by losses of over two cents a pound from top. Of course, at this writing, much depends on the forthcoming Government report. If it sustains the larger private crop guesses, it may be difficult to attract new speculative buying at present high rates, while at the same time it will possibly check demand for goods and prompt an aggressiveness among bear operators which has not been seen for several months until within the last few days.

Contracts have been much more numerous in the market this week than for a long time past. Talk of 40-cent cotton disappeared almost entirely from the market and was replaced by predictions for materially lower prices. Sensational declines in the Liverpool market were accompanied by reports that extensive long interests had been built up during the long-continued advance, many of them in quarters not usually identified with cotton speculation.

To some extent such condition probably exists on this side also but undoubtedly trade buying in the past few months has occupied a more prominent place in the local market than in some years past. Purchases of this sort are not likely to appear in the market again until they are exchanged for spot cotton.

It cannot be denied, however, that as a result of such extraordinary advances as the American market has experienced in three or four months, almost with no reactions, the long interest must be very large, and it would not be surprising if, in view of the approach of Christmas, some of this cotton comes on the market. The question of what will be the ultimate outcome is being discussed freely in speculative circles with opinion about evenly divided on the prospects for still

higher prices. Those who are guided by the statistical outlook claim that it must now be clear to all that the consumption of American cotton during the current cotton year must be less by from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bales than it was last year or the year before, while the deficiency of the season's supply of American cotton cannot this year, as for several years past, be made good out of supplies of Egyptian, East Indian and other outside growths of cotton which exceed the normal requirements of the manufacturers using these cottons, for these crops themselves now promise to be below rather than above the average of recent years.

Theoretically the real hardship of supplies should be most apparent later in the season and bulls declare that this will be the time of high prices, but inasmuch as present information from the South tends to show that as a result of excellent finances a very large crop is likely to be planted next season the effect will doubtless come at about the same time that the pinch of supplies is being felt. Of course the prospect for a

large new crop will not add a bale to the present one, but its effect on sentiment generally and on spinners in particular may be more far-reaching than expected.

The test of advancing prices for goods on the public buying power was abruptly checked by the sudden tumble in raw cotton values and business towards the end of the week came almost to a standstill. Thus the market has still to find if consumers will meet the prices for cotton goods which must eventually be based on 35-cent cotton. Many think a full response would result in something like a buyers' strike, while others declare that existing prosperity throughout the country would mean a continuation of normal buying even at higher levels.

As an indication that new acreage will be sought next season, it is claimed that cotton has been grown successfully in Southern Illinois and that Southern farmers are buying and leasing land through that section on the idea that whatever risk they may run from early frost will be more than offset by freedom from weevil as it is claimed that the insect cannot survive the winters so far North. It is probable that new lands will also be opened up in Western Texas where experiments last season demonstrated that cotton can be successfully grown.

ISIS THEATRE

To-day Only at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15

Jesse L. Lasky presents WALLACE REID



"THE DANCIN' FOOL"

A Paramount Aircraft Picture

with BEBE DANIELS

A whirlwind comedy hit, with saucy Bebe Daniels as Wally's jazz partner in a series of next year's cabaret dances. There's some loving and high finance in it too.

BIG BOXING

The New Carlton

Monday next at 9.15 p.m.

CARD

Knute Hansen v. "Silent" Linnett (Heavyweight Championship of China) 12 Three Minute Rounds

OTHER EVENTS

Battling Kiko v. Toledo (6 Rounds)

Tigora v. Ellis (6 Rounds)

Young Fernandez v. Kid Willie (4 Rounds)

Young Manila v. Joe Ching (4 Rounds)

Tickets now on Sale at Messrs. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

Two Great Attractions At the ISIS THEATRE

Mon., Tues. and Wed. at 9.15 p.m. Matinees at 5.30 p.m.



Admission: Box \$1.00 per seat, Dress Circle 60 cts. Stall 40 cts.

Thurs., Fri., Sat. and Sun. at 5.30 and 9.15

Thomas H. Ince Presents

CHARLES RAY



"PARIS GREEN"

A Paramount Aircraft Picture

Home Again With Mother!

His uniform laid away and the war and France but a memory.

Till a dainty bit of Paris came to Ougley's Corners, looking for Corporal Luther Green!

Then things began to happen!

A Rural Story of Real Folks

TOWN HALL

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

On Tuesday, January 29, and Saturday February 2,

by

PROFESSOR MICHEL ERDENKO.

Violinist Virtuosa,

Assisted by

Dina Goltzer.

Piano Virtuosa.

PROGRAMME.

1st Concert.

1. Tartini. Le Trille du Diable, (Cadenza by M. Erdenko.) M. Erdenko.

2. Chopin. Prelude—Des-dur. Polonaise As-dur. Dina Goltzer.

3. Mendelssohn. Concerto. (a) Allegro molto Apassionato. (b) Andante. (c) Allegretto non troppo - Allegro molto Vivace. Michel Erdenko.

1. Kol-Nidrei. By Erdenko.

2. Cui. "Orientale".

3. Wieniawski. Le Carnaval Russe. Michel Erdenko.

4. Liszt. Mazepa. Dina Goltzer.

5. Sarasate. Carmen Fantaisie. Michel Erdenko.

Booking at Moutrie's from January 15th

Prices \$3, \$2 and \$1 Direction A. STROK

NEW BALL ROOM

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

DAILY TEA DANCING

(Except Sunday) 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Telephone North 200

At The Theaters

LLOYD AT THE APOLLO
A new Harold Lloyd picture, different to his previous productions but fraught with as many, if not more, chuckles, comes to the Apollo Theater today, showing matinee and evening.

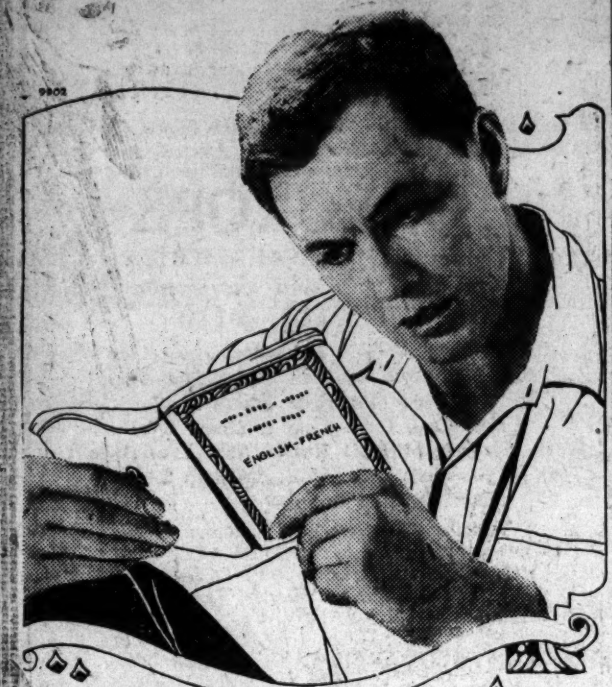
"How does the boy do it?" you hear in awesome and admiring tones from those who have watched the progress of Harold Lloyd during the last three years, each picture setting a higher standard than the last, until it seems that surely he has reached the zenith of comedy production. But then comes his next Pathécomedy, and it is not only funnier, but is different in type.

Now we have "Why Worry" to not only laugh at, but to shake our heads at and marvel over. It is Lloyd's first serious attempt

the Peacock Motion Picture Corporation's recent releases and it is said to be one of the most spectacular of screen thrillers. A screen train runs over the audience: That's one of the sensations of this big picture. It is perhaps one of the wildest effects ever flashed on the screen.

Imagine the monster locomotive of a fast, transcontinental passenger train bearing down upon you full tilt as you strain vainly to extricate your saddle horse, which has caught a hoof in the tracks, broken an ankle and fallen in a helpless heap.

Already in your mind you mirror your fate! Perhaps you see the merciless flying wheels whirling over you—or the "cow-catcher" hurl you skyward as if catapulted or, you see pass over



CHARLES RAY in the THOMAS H INCE production "PARIS GREEN" A PARAMOUNT AIRCRAFT PICTURE

at straight farce. Here are real characters and entirely probable situations exaggerated to a state of absurdity that yet remains within the realm of possibility.

"Why Worry" is the story of an American youth, accustomed to luxury, who has a flare of adventure in his make-up. He goes to South America and promptly becomes enmeshed in a fierce, fiery and flaming revolution. It is a story of intrigue and romance such as Richard Harding Davis would revel in, yet containing surprises and twists such as O. Henry would give it, and is a decided departure from previous Lloyd stories.

From the moment Lloyd is introduced being taken aboard ship on a stretcher to the final episode where he is trying up traffic, "Why Worry" is one mirthful, hilarious situation after another, each situation inextricably bound up with the plot, thereby producing a staccato laugh effect throughout the entire development of a story that intrigues the interest, while adding the glow of romance.

Conspicuous among Lloyd's aides in "Why Worry" are Jobyna Ralston and John Asen. Jobyna is young, pretty and spirited. Asen is an 8 foot 9 inch giant and is such a hit we prophecy giants on the screen will be in demand hereafter. He takes you back to the days when you believed in Jack the Giant Killer.

"Why Worry" is a riot of fun, and the only thing for you to worry about is getting into the Apollo Theater during its run.

"WESTWARD LIMITED" AT THE CARLTON

Starting with today's matinee and continuing until Wednesday night, Emory Johnson's big railroad melodrama will be the big sensation, the picture is one of

you, in a dizzy swirl, until your senses leave you, the swishing rods of the trucks as you cower in the hollow between the rails.

It is the latter effect which is reproduced with such realism in the "Westbound Limited" that the most inveterate movie fans who had thought that there was little, if anything, left in the repertoire of the directors that could thrill him, will experience a new sensation.

No such spinal shock has been administered to theater audiences in years. Towering above you on the screen and being propelled toward you, at eighty miles an hour, comes the big limited train, until the screen is entirely swallowed by the growing Frankenstein. Then, in a twinkling, you are virtually cast underneath the hurrying hurricane of iron and you see passing overhead the great bolted and trussed "belly" of the express—a sight that in real life you would not see and live through the experience.

This sensational effect comes early in the picture. If Emory Johnson, the director, put it there to insure wide-awake audiences (latterly some productions have been listed by an Eastern physician as excellent soporific for the sleepless), he has assuredly achieved his object.

"BIG TOWN IDEAS" AT THE VICTORIA

When an author makes his heroine the Flapjack Queen of Junction Town and endows her with "Big Town Ideas" a lively time may be expected by all spectators of the picture. The story concerns an innocent young man who has been convicted of bond stealing, but it is told along comedy lines, with a number of thrills to add spice to the action. Eileen Percy as Fan Tilden, waitress in the railroad restaurant at

Junction Town, puts up a great fight to secure the freedom of the prisoner, and there is something doing all through the five reels. "Big Town Ideas" has not one object: in life—to entertain the man who is not looking for high brow material and hasn't gone to the theater because he can sleep there more peacefully than at home. The average movie patron will sit up and take notice from start to finish of this picture.

"Big Town Ideas" will be shown at the Victoria Theater tomorrow.

"THE BELOVED CHEATER" AT THE VICTORIA

In our opinion this is a good picture. The plot is cleverly put together, and Eulalie's wanderings through Bruce's house have a most decided element of suspense in them. Besides all that, the play introduces a note of humor that, treated carefully and not overdone, lends to it just about the right flavor of satire.

"The Beloved Cheater" opens in the home of Bruce Sands, a notorious heartbreaker. He is so accomplished that he devotes an alcove in his reception hall to "trophies of war." Among his older friends is Mrs. Thorndyke Fleming, whose niece, Eulalie Morgan, is an attractive girl but an ardent member of the "Anti-Kiss Cult." Her devoted swain, Kingston Chalmers, tries to combat her unsocial creed, and although she consents to their engagement, it is on condition that he stand by the letter of her law. After a number of thrilling scenes the matters are finally cleared up. Kingston learns enough "cave man stuff" to prosper his suit, and Bruce is left alone with his memories and a few more "trophies of war." It will be screened on Jan. 10.

CHARLES RAY STARS IN "PARIS GREEN" AT THE ISIS

Charles Ray's latest photoplay "Paris Green" will be the chief attraction at the Isis Theater on Thursday to Sunday. It is described as a delightful romantic comedy, in which the trail leads from Paris to Quigley Corners, N. J. Mr. Ray has the role of Luther Green, doughboy, who in the hour which he spends in Paris before leaving for the United States, meets a pretty French girl and gives her his card.

Luther is discharged from the army and returns to the farm to find his old sweetheart engaged to another man. Meanwhile, Ninon, his Paris acquaintance, journeys to America to take up residence with an uncle here. She falls into the hands of a gang of crooks upon landing from the steamer. Escaping, she goes to the only address she knows—Luther Green, Quigley Corners, N. J. A pretty romance springs up between the two, with the aid of a French-English dictionary, and Luther is not only able to foil the crooks when they follow Ninon, but to convince her uncle of his honorable intentions as well.

Ann May is the leading woman, and the cast also includes Donald McDonald and Otto Hoffman. Julien Josephson, who has written some of Charles Ray's best vehicles, furnished the story. Jerome Storm directed. The picture was produced by Thomas H. Ince and is a Paramount.

Victoria Theatre

Tonight at 9.15 p.m.

OFFERS

"SINS OF AMBITION"



And presents a superb cast of stars of dramatic talent—LEAH BARID, Wilfred Lucas, Barbara Castleon, James Morrison, Anders Randolph, and Madeline Travers.

A delightful photoplay based on the theme of its title, revolving around a love romance, poignantly beautiful and distinctly different to others.

MATINEE

Today at 3.15 p.m.

"DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS"

ture was produced by Thomas H. Ince and is a Paramount.

ENGLISH ACTORS IN FILM

AT ISIS
American audiences will have an opportunity to see a motion picture with an all-English cast which was made under American methods when Hugh Ford's Paramount feature, "The Call of Youth," is shown at the Isis Theater for three days beginning Monday next. This production was made by the Famous Players-Lasky British Producers, Ltd., in their new studio near Islington, London.

In keeping with the policy of employing only English actors in films in England, one of the strongest casts on the stage or screen was assembled for this photoplay and their acting should be of particular interest for this reason alone. Probably the best known actor in the cast is Ben Webster, familiar to the English playgoer for twenty years, grandson of Benjamin Webster, the greatest comedian of the Victorian era. Another player is Mary Glynn, who scored a hit in London in the role of Wendy in "Peter Pan," who is seen as the heroine. There is also Malcolm Cherry, long prominent on the British stage, who came to America a number of years ago and appeared in Chicago as John Sheard in "Milestones" and later took to the road in the same play. Others in the cast include names equally as prominent.

Plan Film Record Of British Empire

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 23.—The wonders of the British Empire around the world are to be filmed for the benefit of the people of the British Isles. Seventy men, scientists, camera-men, writers and sportsmen, will make the long trip on a steam yacht, leaving in December, and hope to bring back a complete set of colored pictures illustrative of Empire trade, scenic wonders, animal life, and antiquities. Commander F. A. Worsley, R. N. R., will be in command of the expedition.

Showing at the
EMPIRE Theatre

Tonight at 7.15 p.m. & 9.15 p.m.

WILLIAM FARNUM

The Star Who Is In The Heart of The Shanghai Public

IN

"HIS GREATEST SACRIFICE"

His greatest play on the screen

A domestic tragedy resulting from the clash of ambitions of husband and wife, each to build an individual career.

Here is a photoplay that has a different theme.

Olympic Theatre

On Sunday, January 6th,

at 9.15 p.m.

"OUT OF THE SNOWS"



STRENGTH is the keynote of "Out of the Snows," the great Ralph Ince production.

STRENGTH in all its phases, from the muscular brawn of the mighty men up to the irresistible forces of Nature in the land where the STORM KING reigns, and where the major part of this powerful photoplay was produced.

MATINEE

Today at 3.15 p.m.

WILLIAM FARNUM

Seven Reels

Admission: \$0.80, 0.60, 0.40 and 0.20.

Exchange Market

In their weekly circular on the exchange market, Messrs. Matland, Fearon and Brand write as follows:

Exchange:—After slight fluctuations the London price of silver at 33½d. for ready delivery is ½d. higher than at this time last week. The quotation for two months forward at 32½d. is ¼d. up.

Our official rate for T. T. on London went to 3-4d. yesterday but today receded to 3-3½d. on neither days was the rate effective and during Monday morning there were buyers at 3-3½d. cash, among the Banks. Rates for T. T. on London for January at the close were quoted 3-3d. with 3-2½d. for February and 3-2½d. March. We closed uncertain, but apart from a little difficulty among the Banks in arranging their cash for the end of the year, which we understand was eventually settled by sales of T. T. on London at current rate, money is easy and there is very little genuine cover.

We have at the end of the year about the same amount as we had at the end of last year, with about 13,000 bars of silver due in January as against about 6,000 bars due last January, moreover the price of Mexican Dollars is today 71.7625 as against 72.775 at the close of last year, a feature which usually points to the re-

turn of silver to Shanghai rather than further withdrawals.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:

Sycee and Bar Silver Ts. 19,220,000 a decrease of Ts. 2,516,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars \$36,050,000 an increase of \$2,250,000.

Silver Yen 1,930,000.

Estimated value Ts. 46,527,000 as against Ts. 46,600,000 held at this time last year.

Apollo Theatre

To-Day, at 3 p.m.

"The Broadway Madonna"

She had a heart as tender as a babe's yet she crushed men's souls with ruthless cunning.

CARLTON THEATRE PHONE WEST 3641

4 NIGHTS Sun. Mon. Matinee Today 3 p.m. ONLY Tues. Wed.

THE BIG RAILROAD MELODRAMA



Here With A Smash As Mighty As the Power of Thunder and Lightning



"WESTBOUND LIMITED" will bring you to your toes! Ripping, roaring and tearing at ninety miles an hour across the screen in a cyclone of gigantic drama, thundering thrills and rushing romance, it will burn itself into your consciousness forever. Never before in the history of entertainment has there been an attraction like it. Don't wait for your friends to tell you how good it is—SEE IT YOURSELF—TODAY!

COMING SOON

The Biggest of all European Photoplay Achievements

THE LIFE OF JESUS CHRIST

The most gigantic Scriptural dramatisation ever attempted.

The one Photoplay that Startled the Entire World

Douglas Fairbanks in "ROBIN HOOD"

The mightiest of all screen epics. Endorsed by everyone everywhere.

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. CARPI presents

THE ITALIAN GRAND OPERA CO.

The Biggest Combination of Stars Ever Played in the East Full Chorus, Orchestra and Ballet.

Monday Jan. 7th... **"FORZA" DEL DESTINO**
Tuesday " 8th... **"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR"**
Wed. " 9th... **"IL TROVATORE"**
Thursday " 10th... **"ERNANI"**
Friday " 11th... **"BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA"**
Saturday " 12th... **"FEDORA"**

Booking at Moutrie's. Prices: \$4, \$3, \$2 and \$1.50

DEL MONTE

THE LIVEST SPOT IN SHANGHAI

TONIGHT

Open Till 3 a.m.

Three Big Ballets

The First At 11 p.m.

The Second After 1 a.m.

The Third After 2 a.m.

BEAUTY, GRACE & TALENT

The Greatest Show Del Monte Has Ever Staged

For the Benefit of Do-

moradsky-Ballet Master

Hamilton Producer

and

The Entire Company

This is staged also to give foreigners working in other cafes as well as people who have never seen these shows

A Last Opportunity

35 Experienced Dancers

No Dance Tickets

DEL MONTE

ADMISSION \$1.00

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The S.S. KIANGFOO, Capt. Maxwell, will leave on Sunday, January 6, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. NUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, January 7, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The S.S. KIANGWAH, Capt. Sorenson, will leave on Monday, January 7, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, January 8, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The S.S. KIANGYU, Capt. Johannessen, will leave on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The S.S. KIANGYUNG, Capt. Smith, will leave on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, January 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Loomwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, January 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. PINGWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Pellet, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Saturday, January 12, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone: Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,668 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, January 14, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, January 15, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The S.S. KOREA MARU, Capt. K. Watanabe, will be dispatched on Sunday, January 6, 1924. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs Jetty at 3 p.m. For passage apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Tel. No. 3239-3230.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The S.S. KWANGTAH, Capt. Philip, will leave on Tuesday morning, January 8, for Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The S.S. HSIN-KIANG, Capt. Manley, will leave on Tuesday morning, January 8, for Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

YANCHOW.—The S.S. FELICITY, Capt. Manley, will leave on Tuesday morning, January 8, for Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN-KIANGTSEN, Captain Handbye, will leave on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 1:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration will dispatch the str. KWANG-PING on January 5, 1924. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 12 The Bund. Tel. C. 317.

For Foreign Ports

NEW YORK via PANAMA.—The Kailan Mining Administration will dispatch the str. KWANG-PING on January 5, 1924. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 12 The Bund. Tel. C. 317.

ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.—The Hugo Stinnes Linien steamer Hindenburg, 12,000 tons, Captain Finck, will be dispatched from Shanghai for above ports on or about the 14th Jan., 1924. For further particulars as to freight and passage please apply to the Hugo Stinnes Linien, Ostasien-Fahrt, 58 Klänge Road, Tel. C. 6556.

NAPLES (passengers only), ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG via HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID.—The Hugo Stinnes Linien steamer EMIL KIRDORF, 9,000 tons, Captain W. Zobel, will be dispatched from Shanghai for above ports on or about the 30th January 1924. For further particulars as to freight and passage apply to the Hugo Stinnes Linien, Ostasien-Fahrt, 58 Klänge Road, Tel. C. 6556.

Vessels Due

Anna, Europe Jan. 11
Aso Maru, Yokohama Jan. 7
Amboise, Marseilles Jan. 7
Benavon, London Jan. 10
Chobei Maru, Dairen Jan. 11
City of Canterbury, London Jan. 11
Chusan, Tientsin Jan. 10
Eldridge, Portland Jan. 12
E. of Asia, Hongkong Jan. 12
E. of Russia, Vancouver Jan. 12
Ewang, Peking Jan. 8
Francina, Tientsin Jan. 7
Francina, New York Jan. 8
Grace Dollar, U.S.A. Jan. 9
Hakone Maru, Kobe Jan. 10
Hannawa, Portland Jan. 14
Hokkai Maru, Osaka Jan. 14
Hsin Kiangtzen, Ningpo Jan. 6
Hsin Ningshao, Ningpo Jan. 6
Hsin Peking, Ningpo Jan. 6
Hsin Maru, Yokohama Jan. 9
Iyo Maru, Seattle Jan. 12
Japan, Calcutta Jan. 12
Kiangshun, Hankow Jan. 12
Kiangtzen, Hankow Jan. 11
Kwangtsh, Hongkong Jan. 6
Kanchow, Hongkong Jan. 14
Kansu, Tientsin Jan. 6
Kiangyu, Hankow Jan. 6
Kiangshin, Hankow Jan. 10
Kiangyung, Hankow Jan. 7
Kianggan, Hankow Jan. 8
Korea Maru, S. Francisco Jan. 8
Kumano Maru, Osaka Jan. 6
Kutwo, Hankow Jan. 9
Kiangfoo, Hankow Jan. 14
Kalee, Chingwangtao Jan. 6
Kungwo, Hankow Jan. 13
Kyokuto Maru, Chingwangtao Jan. 7
Luenho, Hankow Jan. 12
Luehow, Tsingtao Jan. 10
Loongwo, Hankow Jan. 10
Lt. De Missessy, Europe Jan. 10
Luanyi, Hankow Jan. 11
Mentor, Liverpool Jan. 9
Malacca Maru, Bombay Jan. 6
Nagasaki Maru, Nagasaki Jan. 10
Ngankin, Hankow Jan. 10
Nigata Maru, Yokohama Jan. 14
Nikko Maru, Osaka Jan. 12
Poyang, Hankow Jan. 12
Pingwo, Hankow Jan. 11
Persia, Trieste Jan. 8
Pres. Grant, Hongkong Jan. 9
Pres. McKinley, Seattle Jan. 14
Rokko Maru, Yokohama Jan. 13
Shuntien, Peking Jan. 6
Saikio Maru, Dairen Jan. 14
Szechuen, Hongkong Jan. 12
Szarbrucken, Hamburg Jan. 10
Sakaki Maru, Dairen Jan. 8
Shanghai Maru, Nagasaki Jan. 7
Siella, Bombay Jan. 10
Soochow, Hongkong Jan. 8
Suiyang, Hongkong Jan. 9
Tingshing, Tsingtao Jan. 7
Tungshing, Peking Jan. 7
Tungwah, Fochow Jan. 7
Tatung, Hankow Jan. 9
Takeshim, Maru, Yokohama Jan. 9
Tatsuno Maru, Hongkong Jan. 22
Tosyo Maru, Hongkong Jan. 13
Toriya, Calcutta Jan. 5
Tjienchang, Butavia Jan. 8
Tuckwo, Hankow Jan. 6
Tuckwo, Christiana Jan. 24
Tsunen Maru, Kobe Jan. 8
Tsunetai, Peking Jan. 6
Wawalon, Portland Jan. 6
Wenchow, Peking Jan. 21
West Carpent, S. Francisco Jan. 7
Wooning, Peking Jan. 7
Yachang, Hankow Jan. 13
Yusan, Hongkong Jan. 9
Yingchow, Hongkong Jan. 10
Yungshin, Ningpo Jan. 8

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE				
DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Jan. 9	9 p.m.	P. Grant	Seattle	Jan. 26
Jan. 12	3 p.m.	H. of Asia	Vancouver	Jan. 28
TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUM				
DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Jan. 7	7.30 a.m.	Menelaus	Marseilles	Feb. 8
Jan. 8	3 p.m.	Khiva	Marseilles	Feb. 8
TO NORTHERN PORTS				
TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	
Vladivostok	Daily	9 p.m.	via Harbin	
Siberia	Daily	9 p.m.	via Chita	
Tsingtao & Dairen	Today	8 a.m.	Saikio Maru	
W'wei, C'foo, T'ien	Jan. 8	1 p.m.	Shuntien	
Tsingtao	Jan. 8	9 p.m.	Fausang	
Chefoo and Dairen	Jan. 9	11 a.m.	Kwangse	
W'wei, C'foo, T'ien	Jan. 12	12 noon	Chusan	
Tsingtao	Jan. 12	12 noon	Shantung	
TO SOUTHERN PORTS				
TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	
Foochow	Today	10 a.m.	Hsinchi	
Amoy and Swatow	Today	9 a.m.	Shengking	
Hongkong & Canton	Today	1 p.m.	Korea M.	
Hongkong & Canton	Today	9 a.m.	Shansi	
Wenchow	Jan. 7	9 p.m.	Feichang	
Hongkong & Canton	Jan. 7	7.30 a.m.	Menelaus	
Hongkong & Canton	Jan. 7	7.30 a.m.	Pruessen	
Hongkong & Canton	Jan. 7	9 p.m.	Talshun	
Hongkong & Canton	Jan. 7	9 p.m.	Kwangtsh	
Swatow	Jan. 8	3 p.m.	Khiva	
Swatow	Jan. 8	9 p.m.	Pingsang	
Swatow	Jan. 9	11 a.m.	Chinkiang	
Swatow	Jan. 9	10 a.m.	Pakhoi	
Amoy	Jan. 10	11 a.m.	Soochow	
MISCELLANEOUS PORTS				
TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	
Russia and Europe	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train	
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train	
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Today	10 a.m.	Korea Maru	
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Jan. 6	9 p.m.	Menelaus	
Japan ports	Jan. 7	8 a.m.	Fushimi M.	
Germany, ports	Jan. 7	7.30 a.m.	Pruessen	
Japan ports	Jan. 7	8 p.m.	Shanghai M.	
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Jan. 7	7.30 a.m.	Menelaus	
N. Zealand	Jan. 8	3 p.m.	Khiva	
Japan ports	Jan. 9	9 a.m.	Kumano Maru	

Steamers Departed

January 4
Palling Maru for Japan
Sumida for Cruise.
January 5
Kungwo for Hankow
Talee Maru for Hankow
Yemashiro Maru for Japan
Sinkiang for H'kong, Canton
Tsukuba Maru for Japan
Fooshing for H'kong, Canton
Fekien for Native Customs
Formosa for Moji
Tientsin for Peking
Lushan Maru for Amoy, etc.
Store Nordiske for Cruise
Andre Lebon for Japan
Ichang for C. H. Canton
Luchow for Tsingtao
Kionviken for Chingwangtao
Hachiro Maru for Chinkiang
Ewang for Peking
Emil Kirdorf for Japan
Chengtu for W. C. Tientsin
Pingyang for Dairen
Trekang for River ports
Hsin Kiangtzen for Ningpo
Yungshin for Ningpo

Steamers Arrived

January 5
Hsin Kiangtzen from Ningpo
Kiangfoo from Hankow
Tungus from Vladivostok
Saikio Maru from Dairen
Havre Maru from Hongkong
Terilla from Calcutta
Kaifuku Maru from Japan
Eastway from
Tatto Maru from Chingwangtao
Shibisan Maru from Japan

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. S.S. Hsin Kiangtzen from Ningpo: Messrs. Fair Brahher, C. H. Lavers, Pumbly.
Per N.S. S.S. Ningshao from Hankow and ports: Mr. and Mrs. Ferri, Mr. Y. Jehrueder.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Siberia Maru Dec. 3
President Taft Dec. 15
Taiyo Maru Dec. 18
Great City Dec. 24
President Cleveland Dec. 28
FOR VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia Dec. 2
Empress of Australia Dec. 24
FOR SEATTLE
Hoylesan Maru Dec. 5
West Cadron Dec. 12
President Jackson Dec. 15
Arabia Maru Dec. 19
FOR HONGKONG
Adolf von Baeyer Dec. 1
Ermland Dec. 1
Amur Maru Dec. 1
Holstein Dec. 24
FOR ROTTERDAM
Zoema Dec. 31
FOR COPENHAGEN
Africa Dec. 13
Annam Dec. 23
FOR BARCELONA
C. Lopez Y. Lopez Dec. 1
FOR MARSEILLES
Angkor Dec. 1
Chambord Dec. 21
Paul Lecat Jan. 4
FOR TRIESTE
Duchess D'Aosta Jan. 1
FOR INDIA
Hosang Dec. 22
Tamba Maru Dec. 25



TRANS-PACIFIC

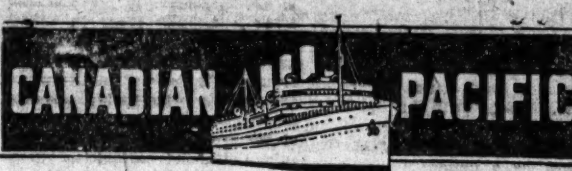
Passenger and Freight Service
Fast — Frequent — Regular
SEATTLE — VICTORIA
via Kobe and Yokohama

Leave	Arrive
Shanghai	Seattle
"PRESIDENT GRANT" Jan. 10	Jan. 24
"PRESIDENT MADISON" Jan. 20	Feb. 5
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY" Feb. 1	Feb. 17
"PRESIDENT JACKSON" Feb. 13	Feb. 29
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" Feb. 25	Mar. 12

Thru Connections to Europe
Across United States or Canada
Your Choice Atlantic Lines

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY" Jan. 16
"PRESIDENT MADISON" Jan. 28
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" Feb. 9
"PRESIDENT GRANT" Feb. 21
"PRESIDENT JACKSON" Mar. 4

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE
Managing Agents, U. S. Shipping Board
FREIGHT DEPT. PASSENGER DEPT.
ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING Corner of Nanking and
3 Canton Road, Klänge Road.
Central 6371-2-3-4. Central 5971.



Quickest Time to Canada, U.S.A and Europe

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Shanghai	Yan	Shanghai	Yan
Jan. 12 Jan. 28	Aug. 2 Aug. 18	Jan. 12 Jan. 28	Aug. 2 Aug. 18
E/Asia	E/Russia	E/Australia	E/Australia
Feb. 9 Feb. 25	Aug. 18 Sept. 3	Aug. 18 Sept. 3	Aug. 30 Sept. 15
E/Australia	E/Canada	E/Canada	E/Canada
Mar. 15 Mar. 31	Sept. 25 Sept. 29	Sept. 25 Sept. 29	Sept. 27 Oct. 13
E/Russia	E/Australia	E/Australia	E/Australia
Apr. 6 Apr. 21	Oct. 13 Oct. 29	Oct. 13 Oct. 29	Oct. 25 Nov. 10
E/Australia	E/Canada	E/Canada	E/Canada
May 10 May 26	Nov. 10 Nov. 24	Nov. 10 Nov. 24	Nov. 23 Dec. 8
E/Russia	E/Australia	E/Australia	E/Australia
June 16 July 2	Dec. 8 Dec. 24	Dec. 8 Dec. 24	Dec. 8 Dec. 24
E/Australia	E/Canada	E/Canada	E/Canada
July 5 July 21	Jan. 4	Jan. 4	Jan. 4

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER ROUTE TO EUROPE.
2 DAYS SHELTERED **4 DAYS** OPEN **6 DAYS** PORT TO
TRIP SEA PORT
TO HONGKONG DIRECT
Empress of Russia Jan. 13
Empress of Australia Feb. 23
Empress of Asia Feb. 23
TO MANILA VIA HONGKONG
Empress of Russia Mar. 23
Offices: Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building
All (Entrance next the Customs House)
Departments: 12 THE BUND: Tel. C. 5581.



NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
FAR EASTERN
PASSENGER and FREIGHT

OUTWARD BOUND	
S.S. "SCHLESSEN"	December 26
S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	January 8
S.S. "AACHEN"	February 8
S.S. "LUDWIGSHAFEN"	February 16
S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	March 3
S.S. "COBLENZ"	April 1
S.S. "PFALZ"	May 3
S.S. "TRIER"	May 26
HOMEWARD BOUND	
S.S. "HOLSTEIN"	December 26
S.S. "SCHLESSEN"	January 19
S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	February 3
S.S. "AACHEN"	March 11
S.S. "LUDWIGSHAFEN"	March 17
S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	April 4
S.S. "COBLENZ"	April 29
S.S. "PFALZ"	June 12
S.S. "TRIER"	June 21

*These steamers have accommodation for 96 passengers in the cabin-class and 140 Intermediate-Class passengers.
*S.S. "DERFFLINGER" can take 120 Cabin-Class and 120 Intermediate Class Passen gers.
Steamers and dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
Through Tickets to London via Genoa, Paris or Antwerp/Rotterdam will be issued.
For PASSAGE and FREIGHT apply to
19/20 KLUKING ROAD
Telephones C. 7266-09/10
Tel. Add: "NORDLOYD"



PACIFIC MAIL

Steamship Co.
"Sunshine Belt"
TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
(Via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu)

S.S. President Wilson	Jan. 16
S.S. President Lincoln	Feb. 4
S.S. West Holbrook	Feb. 12
S.S. President Taft	Feb. 16
S.S. President Cleveland	Mar. 1
FOR HONGKONG and MANILA	
S.S. President Lincoln	Jan. 20
S.S. West Holbrook	Jan. 23
S.S. President Taft	Feb. 1
S.S. President Cleveland	Feb. 15
S.S. President Wilson	Feb. 29

Through tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America and Cuba.

TO EUROPE

TRAVEL THROUGH AMERICA
Via Honolulu and California
£120-£112-£110

Shanghai to San Francisco First Class
San Francisco to New York First Class
New York to Europe
First Class, Cabin Class, or Second Class
With Choice of Rail Route San Francisco to New York and of Steamship Line New York to Europe

Yosemite Valley, Southern California, Grand Canon.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE RAILWAY: Yosemite Valley, Southern California, Texas, New Orleans.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Central California, Lake Tahoe, Salt Lake.
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Feather River Salt Lake and Rocky Mountains.
Railway representatives meet all steamers to arrange tickets, routing, sleeping accommodations and all necessary details.
Atlantic reservations made here for all European Ports and all steamship lines. Apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board
B. C. Haile, General Agent
18 Nanking Road. Telephones: Central 5056 and 5057
Cable Address: "SOLANO"

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS CARGO ONLY

From San Francisco and Los Angeles via Japan Ports:
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CARMONA" Jan. 7
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST MANTOP" Jan. 21

For Hongkong and Philippine Islands Ports:
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CARMONA" Jan. 8
For Hongkong and Singapore:
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST MANTOP" Jan. 22

L. EVERETT SHANGHAI OFFICE
GENERAL AGENT. M. E. CASE, AGENT.
Japan, China, Philippine Islands, No. 16 Jinkoo Road,
Indo China, Straits Settlements. TEL: C. 5617.

TELEGRAMS—"DIXSTRUTH"

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

T. K. K.

TO CALIFORNIA, VIA JAPAN AND THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Along The Pathway Of The Sun
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Tenyo Maru,	Jan. 13
Korea Maru,	Jan. 26
Shinyo Maru,	Feb. 8

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA
Korea Maru Jan. 6
Shinyo Maru, also calling Manila Jan. 21
Siberia Maru Feb. 1

Frequent sailings thereafter.
Representatives of American Railroads meet our steamers in San Francisco Bay and exchange Rail orders, make sleeping car reservations, transfer baggage, etc.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in the United States, Honolulu, Hilo, Mexico, Central America and the West Coast of South America.
Phones Central 3229 and 3230. 71, Szechuen Road.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS



PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

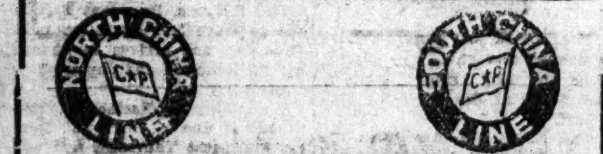
FOR JAPAN	FOR EUROPE
*Shanghai Maru Jan. 8	*Tsuruga Maru Jan. 12
*Kumano Maru Jan. 9	*Hakone Maru Jan. 13
*Nagasaki Maru Jan. 11	*Tatsumi Maru Jan. 22
*Hakata Maru Jan. 12	*Suwa Maru Jan. 26
*Nikko Maru Jan. 16	*Fushimi Maru Jan. 29
*Yamashiro Maru Jan. 19	
FOR HONGKONG VIA HONGKONG	FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong
*Mojiri Maru Jan. 24	*Yoshino Maru Jan. 16
FOR SEATTLE VIA VICTORIA	FOR NEW YORK VIA SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, HAMBURG AND PANAMA
*Kaga Maru Jan. 13	*Tatsumi Maru Jan. 14
*Iyo Maru Jan. 13	
FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA CAPE FROM KOBÉ	FOR MANILA & HONGKONG
*Kamakura Maru Jan. 23	*Iyo Maru Jan. 13
	*Shidzuka Maru Jan. 31

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. SERVICES CONTRACTUALS. M.

Mail	Next sailing	Probable sailing	Probable sailing
Steamers	from Marseilles	for Kobe and Yokohama	for Marseilles
PAUL LECAT		5th Jan., 1924	4th Jan.
ANDRE LEBON		18th Jan.	18th Jan.
AMBOISE	30th Nov.	20th Jan., 1924	1st Feb.
CORDILLERE	14th Dec.	3rd Feb., 1924	15th Feb.
ANGERS	28th Dec.	17th Feb., 1924	29th Feb.
CHILI	11th Jan.	2nd Mar., 1924	14th Mar.

NEW REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE
(including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)
1st CLASS 2nd CLASS
MARSEILLES A. 5. 95 B. 2. 85 A. 2. 65 B. 2. 45
LONDON A. 2. 101 B. 2. 95 A. 2. 73 B. 2. 46
Through tickets to PARIS and leading towns of Europe. Re-booking abatements of 25% and 15% for return within 12 or 24 months. Special reductions to families and missionaries.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)
LIEUTENANT DE MISSISSY expected Shanghai about 10th of January.
Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice.
Tel. 3260 Shipping Dep. Tel. 987 Passenger Dep.
Offices: 9 French Bund
CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION.



North and South China Line

For Portland, via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S. S.S. "WAWALONA" Jan. 18
From Portland, Ore. U.S.A.

U.S.S. S.S. "ELKBRIDGE" Jan. 12
U.S.S. S.S. "HANNAWA" Jan. 14
U.S.S. S.S. "WAWALONA" Jan. 10
U.S.S. S.S. "MANTAGUE" Jan. 18
U.S.S. S.S. "DEWEY" Jan. 22

For Portland, via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S. S.S. "HANNAWA" Jan. 18
U.S.S. S.S. "MANTAGUE" Jan. 20

For Portland, via Dairen

U.S.S. S.S. "ELKBRIDGE" Jan. 16
For Portland, via Tsingtao, Takuhar and Dairen

U.S.S. S.S. "WAWALONA" Jan. 12

For Portland, Direct:

U.S.S. S.S. "DEWEY" Jan. 25
Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Canton, and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.
For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to
C. L. Sells L. R. Schinasi,
Attorneys Freight Agent.

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.

(Operating United States Government Ships.)
The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd., Agents.
Tel. C. 1464, 1465, 1466.
No. 6, Kluckhohn Road, Shanghai, (4th Floor).

O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE	FOR NEW YORK
FOR London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp.	Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "CELESTES MARU" Feb. 5	S.S. "HAMURG MARU" Jan. 25
S.S. "ALTAI MARU" Feb. 28	
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS	FOR TACOMA AND SEATTLE
Tsingtao and Dairen	Via Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.
S.S. "TAISHIN MARU" (Direct to Kobe) Jan. 14	S.S. "MANILA MARU" (Direct to Kobe) Jan. 14
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" (Via Tsingtao) Jan. 16	S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" (Direct to Kobe) Feb. 2
FOR HONOLULU	FOR KOBÉ DIRECT
For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.	
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" Jan. 14	S.S. "MANILA MARU" Jan. 14
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" Jan. 27	S.S. "PAYS DE WAL" Jan. 25

Shipping Office, 8 Canton Road Phone Central 4234
Wharf Office, 28 Yangtsepoos Road Phone West 398 and 212.

P. & O., British India, Apar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
to Hongkong, Straits, Java, Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Australasia (including New Zealand and Queensland Ports), Red Sea, Egypt, Europe, etc.
P. & O. FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
(Under contract with H. M. Government)
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon, Egypt
Kalya Jan. 5, Morea Feb. 19, Khyber Apr. 1
Macedonia Jan. 23, Karmala Mar. 4, China Apr. 15
Kashgar Feb. 5, Naldara Mar. 18, Kalyan Apr. 29

*Also calls at Bombay			
P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Siella Jan. 15	Macedonia Jan. 22	
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang.	Torilla Jan. 22		
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Japan, Hongkong & Straits.	Torilla Jan. 7		
P. & O. and B. I. Co's tickets interchangeable under certain conditions			
B. I. to Sydney and Melbourne—via St. Albans Feb. 2			
Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane	Eastern Feb. 27	Arafura Apr. 2	

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbook, Freight, etc., apply to:
1 CANTON ROAD
Phones: General C. 169, Passage C. 2310, Freight C. 2059.
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. AGENTS.

Hugo Stinnes-Linien OSTASIEN-FAHRT

PASSENGER SERVICE Shanghai to Naples

Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg
via
Hongkong, Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez, Port Said

Sailings from Shanghai:
S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" on or about the 30th Jan.
S.S. "ALBERT VOGLER" on or about the 10th March
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" on or about the 10th April

Fares from SHANGHAI to NAPLES:
from £76 upwards
only first class accommodation available
HUGO STINNES-LINIEN OSTASIEN-FAHRT
Tel. C. 6556 53 Kiangse Road



A NEW HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE ROUND THE WORLD

Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

MEDITERRANEAN PORTS

Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles

BOSTON and NEW YORK

RETURNING VIA PANAMA CANAL, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU

Sailings from SHANGHAI: February 1 and 29, March 28, April 11 and 25, May 9 and 23, June 6 and 20, July 18.

Steamers: PRESIDENTS Harrison, Hays, Adams, Garfield, Polk, Monroe, Van Buren.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC AND NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

For NEW YORK BOSTON and BALTIMORE via HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE and SUEZ CANAL

S.S. "ROBERT DOLLAR" about January 12

For LOS ANGELES HARBOR, SAN FRANCISCO, PUGET SOUND, SEATTLE and VANCOUVER

S.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR" about January 10

For SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES HARBOR, NEW YORK BOSTON and BALTIMORE via PANAMA CANAL

S.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR" about January 10

S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" Late Jan./early Feb.

Cargo accepted for local ports of call Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

The Robert Dollar Co.

Freight Department, Robert Dollar Building, Central 6371-2-3-4, 3 Canton Road.

Passenger Department, Corner of Nanjing and Kiangse Road, Central 5971.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
RNB	Dec. 14	Durban	Br. Cruiser
FNB	Dec. 25	D. de Lagree	Fr. Gunboat
FNB	Dec. 26	Julius Ferry	Fr. Cruiser
YTPD	Dec. 10	Gnat	Br. Gunboat
McW.	Mar. 23	Mantle	Br. Gunboat
NSNB	Nov. 30	Pigeon	Am. Gunboat
NSNB	Nov. 30	Seb. Caroto	Ital. Gunboat
1 C	Nov. 20	Tsushima	Jap. Cruiser
JNB	Dec. 19	Woodhew	Br. Gunboat
YTPD			

Meteorological Report

SICAWEE				
January 6, 1924.	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 4
Sun rises today at 7.1	16 h.	21 h.	4 h.	9 h.
Sun sets today at 17.9	30.39	33.45	30.47	30.55
(inches)	-0.05	-0.03	+0.04	+0.07
Barometer (variation for 24 hours at 82° F. (variation for 12 hours	-0.04	-0.03	+0.05	+0.10
Wind—Direction	W	W	WNW	WNW
Wind—Miles per hour	13.0	11.2	14.9	8.7
Temperature (Fahr.)	44° 6	30° 0	28° 9	35° 8
Humidity %	31	76	89	70
Nebulosity (0-10)	0	0	0	0
Rainfall, inches	—	—	0.02	0.03

SICAWEE ARRIVED REPORT			
January 1.	Mean 1923.	24 hrs. variation.	period.
Temperature (Min. 33° 1)	30.44	-0.07	30.37
Temperature (Min. 25° 3)			
(Fahr.) (Max. 49° 5)	37° 4	+6° 6	37° 8
Rainfall since January 1 (ending midnight)	0.00	0.00	0.03

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA			
Jan. 6 — Vancouver	C. Freighter	Br. B. & S.	
Jan. 6 — New York	Hayre Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Jan. 10 — Seattle	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line	
Jan. 10 — New York via Suez	Peleus	Br. B. & S.	
Jan. 10 — San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.	
Jan. 12 — Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C. P. S.	
Jan. 12 — Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Jan. 12 — Portland, Ore.	Wawalonas	Am. Lumber Co.	
Jan. 12 — New York via Suez	Robert Dollar	Am. Dollar Co.	
Jan. 13 — San Francisco	Tenyo M.	Jap. T.K.K.	
Jan. 14 — New York	Tatsuno Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Jan. 14 — Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Jan. 15 — New York via Suez	Kendal Castle	Br. Dod. & Co.	
Jan. 16 — Portland, Ore.	Elkridge	Am. Lumber Co.	
Jan. 18 — San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Jan. 18 — Portland, Ore.	Hannawa	Am. Lumber Co.	
Jan. 20 — Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line	
Jan. 20 — Portland, Ore.	Montague	Am. Lumber Co.	
Jan. 25 — Portland, Ore.	Dewey	Jap. T.K.K.	
Jan. 26 — New York via Suez	Korea Maru	Br. B. & S.	
Jan. 26 — Seattle	Hyson	Am. Adl. O. Line	
Jan. 26 — New York via Suez	†P. McKinley	Am. Dollar Co.	
Feb. 1 — Seattle	P. Harrison	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Feb. 1 — New York via Suez	Iyo Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Feb. 1 — Tacoma	Alabama Maru	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Feb. 4 — San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Jap. T.K.K.	
Feb. 9 — Vancouver	†Shinyo Maru	Br. C.P.S.	
Feb. 12 — San Francisco	†E. of Russia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Feb. 13 — Seattle	†W. Holbrook	Am. Adl. O. Line	
Feb. 14 — San Francisco	†P. Jackson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Feb. 17 — New York via Suez	†P. Taft	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 25 — Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.	
Feb. 25 — Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line	
Feb. 27 — New York via Suez	Enrybates	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 29 — New York via Suez	P. Hays	Am. Dollar Co.	
Mar. 29 — San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	

NEW YORK-BOSTON via PANAMA CANAL

Fast Freight Service

For Rates and Particulars apply to

THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

Managing agents U. S. Shipping Board

Admiral Oriental Line, Agents

3 Canton Road Tel. Cent. 6371-2-3-4

Travel

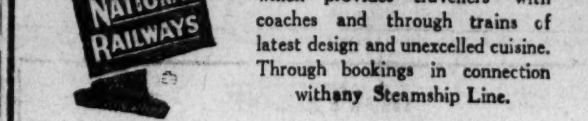
AN IDEAL JOURNEY
Through the wonderful lands of Canada with its wealth of splendor and countless attractions, via

THE NEW ROUTE

(Separate and distinct from the C. P. R.)

which provides travellers with coaches and through trains of latest design and unexcelled cuisine.

Through bookings in connection with any Steamship Line.



THE "NATIONAL WAY"

Serves principal cities in Canada and many in the U.S.A.

GLEN LINE BUILDING

Shanghai Tel. C. 6973

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan. 8 — Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 9 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 11 — Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 12 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Hakata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 16 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 19 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan. 7 — Calcutta	Torilla	Br. M. & S.
Jan. 7 — Hamburg, etc.	Procesen	Ger. H. A. Line
Jan. 7 — Liverpool	Diomed	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 7 — Hamburg, etc.	Menelais	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 8 5.00 London	†Khyber	Br. M. & S.
Jan. 10 — Hamburg, etc.	Sandon Hall	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 10 — Scandinavia	Malaya	Dan. H. A. Co.
Jan. 12 — Hamburg, etc.	Tsuruga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 12 — London	†Hakone Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 14 — Hamburg	Hindenburg	Ger. H.S. Line
Jan. 15 — Liverpool	Titan	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 15 — Bombay	Siella	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan. 16 — Hamburg, etc.	†Glenfara	Br. G. L. M. A.
Jan. 17 — Antwerp, etc.	Laomedon	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 18 — Marseilles	†A. Lebon	Br. M. & S.
Jan. 19 — Scandinavia	Annem	Dan. H. A. Co.
Jan. 19 — Hamburg, etc.	Schlesien	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Jan. 22 — London	†Macedonia	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan. 22 — Singapore	W. Montop	Am. S. & B.
Jan. 22 — Hamburg, etc.	†Tottori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 24 — Hamburg, etc.	Lyonon	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 24 — Bombay	†Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 26 — London	Cyclops	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 27 — Liverpool	†Emil Kirdorf	Ger. H.S. Line
Jan. 30 — Hamburg	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 1 — Marseilles	†Amboise	Br. M. & S.
Feb. 2 — Antwerp, etc.	Alpa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb. 2 — Rotterdam, etc.	Olderkort	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Feb. 3 — Hamburg, etc.	Saarcruken	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Feb. 5 — London	†Kashgar	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb. 5 — Antwerp, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb. 7 — Antwerp, etc.	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 9 — London	†Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 14 — Hamburg, etc.	Phemius	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 15 — Liverpool	Talhyllus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 15 — Marseilles	†Cordillere	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb. 19 — London	†Moros	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb. 21 — Hamburg, etc.	Glenbeg	Br. G.L.E.A.
Feb. 25 — Liverpool	Antiochus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 25 — Rotterdam, etc.	Saparoa	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Feb. 28 — Antwerp, etc.	Altair Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb. 29 — Marseilles	†Angara	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar. 4 — London	†Karmala	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar. 11 — Hamburg, etc.	Aachen	Ger. Mel. Co.
Mar. 13 — London	Telreitas	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 14 — Marseilles	†Chili	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar. 17 — Hamburg, etc.	Ludwigshafen	Ger. H.S. Line
Mar. 18 — London	†Naldara	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr. 1 — London	†Khyber	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr. 15 — London	†China	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr. 29 — London, etc.	†Kalyan	Br. M. M. & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Jan. 16 — Melbourne, etc.	†Yoshino Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 2 — Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb. 27 Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr. 2 — Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M. M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan. 6 noon Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 6 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Wingsang	Jap. T.K.K.
Jan. 6 3.00 Hongkong, Manila	Korea Maru	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 6 11.00 *Hongkong, Canton	Shansi	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 6 11.00 *Amoy, Swatow	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 7 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan. 7 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Niprahao	Am. B. & B.
Jan. 8 — Hongkong, Manila	W. Carmona	Chi. N. S. & N.
Jan. 8 5.00 Ningpo	Yungbinh	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 8 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Kiangtet	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 8 noon H'kong, C'ton	Pakhol	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 8 — Wenchow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 8 — Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtak	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 9 1.00 S. H'kong, Canton	Chinkiang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 9 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Tiungsang	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 10 1.00 A. H'kong, C'ton	Soochow	Br. C.P.S.
Jan. 12 — Hongkong	3. of Russia	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 12 2.00 S. H'kong, C'ton	Luchow	(Ad. N.Y.K.
Jan. 13 — Hongkong, Manila	Iyo Maru	Am. Adl. O. Lin.
Jan. 16 — Hongkong, Manila	F. McKinley	Am. Lumber Co.
Jan. 18 — Hongkong, Manila	Hannawa	Am. Lumber Co.
Jan. 20 — Hongkong, Manila	Montague	Am. F.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 20 — Hongkong, Manila	F. Lincoln	Jap. T. K. K.
Jan. 21 — Hongkong, Manila	Shinyo M.	Am. F.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 22 — Haongkong, Manila	W. Holbrook	Am. Adl. O. Lin.
Jan. 23 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Jackson	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 31 — Hongkong, Manila	Shidzuoka M.	Jap. T.K.K.
Jan. 31 — Hongkong	Siberia M.	

AUCTION SALES

ESTABLISHED 1874
A1. ABC 5th Ed. & Bentley's

**L. MOORE & CO.
LIMITED**

Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Brokers
45 Kiangse Road Shanghai
42-44 Bristol Road, Tientsin

Auction Dept. Cent. 153
Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. Cent. 6123
Chinese Department. Cent. 6126

Phone

AUCTIONS

Favoured with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction within the premises at

No. 34 Paoting Road
On Monday, January 7, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.

the whole of the

Excellent Household Furniture & Sundries

COMPRISING:

HALL—Linoleum, oil door mat, Bevelled mirror back hat and umbrella stand, settee, pictures, etc.

DRAWING ROOM—Axminster carpet, rug, fire brasses, carved cherry wood flower stand, screen, Tapestry upholstered double spring couch and arm chairs, settee, water colour pictures, curtains, etc.

DINING ROOM—Seamless Axminster carpet, rug, fire brasses, Clock, American leather upholstered arm chairs, Oak black stained bevelled mirror back sideboard, cellarette, extension dining table and chairs, Teak mahogany stained bookcase and desk combined, Books, plush table cover, Silver, E. P. and glass ware, crockery, pictures, curtains, etc.

BEDROOM—Stair matting, brass rods, Seamless Axminster carpet, rug, fire brasses, wall mirror, curio stands, ornaments, Oak black stained bevelled mirror door wardrobe dressing table, chest of drawers, marble top washstand, chairs, stools, double bedstead, hair mattress, pictures, curtains, mosquito-net, etc.

PANTRY & KITCHEN—Oak tile lined ice chest, cupboard, step ladder, utensils, etc., etc.

ON VIEW SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Acting under instructions from H. B. M. Supreme Court will sell by Public Auction for Account of the Concerned at Messrs. Schiller & Co.'s Office

No. 9 Ezra Road
On Monday, January 7, 1924
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

Excellent Office Furniture and Sundries

COMPRISING:

Office—Teak counter, filing cabinets, flat top desks, chairs, typewriter desk, stools, Roll top desks, revolving desk chairs, Electric desk fans "Oliver" and "Underwood" Typewriters, Combination safe, iron safe, Books, Electric ceiling lights with inverted shades, clock, desk telephone, Scale, "Ideal" Typewriter, arm chair, "Arithmometer" adding machine, curtains, letter files, etc., etc.

On view MONDAY morning.

MIDDLE SALESROOM
On Tuesday, January 8, 1924
Commencing at 10 p.m.
and Continuing at 2.30 p.m.

Useful Household Furniture and Clothing, Etc.

COMPRISING:

Large cooking stove, Double spring sofa, and Arm chairs, Brass fenders, Teakwood dining room chairs, Chinese imitation blackwood chairs and tea pots, Large and small flat top desks, Extension dining table with leaves, Typewriter desk, Double filing cabinet, Child's motor car, trouser press, Revolving book stand, Roll top desk, child's wicker cot with mattress, Russian samovar, Brass incense burner, Corner cabinet, Commodes with pan, Marble top night table, Large and small framed pictures, Books, Dinner and tea crockery, Teakwood mirror back hat stand, Large and small wooden trunks and sundries, etc., etc.

also

Remington Typewriter No. 10.
Brightened Pier Typewriter.
Set Electric Motor and Dynamo Complete 200 Volts.
Large assortment of Gent's and Lady's clothing Boots, and shoes, etc., etc.

Favoured with instructions from Mr. B. S. Sidline will sell within the premises

No. 10 Nanking Road
On Tuesday, December 8, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.
and Resuming at 3 p.m.

PARISIAN MODELS
OF THE WINTER SEASON 1924

Afternoon and Evening Frocks

COMPRISING:

Models from the famous ateliers of Angelo, Bechoff, Juliette Courtisier, Charlotte Ploch, Lucy, Marise and Jean Steines, all of Paris. Only one model of each design.

It is without doubt the most magnificent collection of the newest and choicest designs ever exhibited in Shanghai, and affords all ladies an opportunity of acquiring distinguished frocks at auction values.

ON VIEW SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

CARGO AUCTION
On Wednesday, January 9, 1924
At 2.30 p.m.

20 Cases Electric Sparklers 20 Tins Tropical Black Paint, 7 Drums Chloral Water, 8 Dozen Surves, 5 Dozen Silk Stockings, 20

Pieces Sample Carpets, 2 Rugs, Piece Goods Samples, 11 Boxes Chocolates, 2 Cases Milk, 40 Dozen Assorted Glass Shades, 1 Large "Howe" Scale, etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Wednesday, January 9, 1924
At 10 a.m.

Excellent Household Furniture, and Sundries, Etc.

COMPRISING

Oak dark stained mirror door wardrobes, Mirror back dressing tables, Chest of drawers, Washstands, Mahogany stained, Mirror door Wardrobe, Mirror back dressing tables, Chest of drawers, Washstand, Pedestals, Commodes, Tapestry upholstered chesterfield Couch and Arm chairs, Brass coal box, Brass fenders, Fire brasses, Mirror back Hatstand, Ice chest, Iron double and Single bedstead with wire and other mattresses, Wicker furniture, Soochow baths, Glass ware, E. P. Ware, Dinner and Tea Crockery, Table Linen, Axminster carpets, Chenille curtains, Tapestry covered double spring Settee and Arm chairs, Made by Weeks and Co., Oak wood double bedstead with spring and other mattress, Made by Weeks and Co., Folding card table, Large Photographures, Old Chinese curios, Corner seats, Shaving mirror, and Sundries, etc.

Fine toned Piano.
New "Esse" Stoves.
Crystal chandelier.

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Thursday, January 10, 1924
At 10 a.m.

A Quantity of New Axminster, Velvet Pile, and Brussels Carpets (Various sizes)

New Superior Household and Office Furniture and Sundries (in newest design)

COMPRISING

Oak Hat and Umbrella stand, Hall table, Chairs, Oak Roll top Desk, Flat top Desk, Revolving desk chairs, Office Bookcase, File Cabinets, Chinese Blackwood marble top Carved Round table, Blackwood Side table, Carved Arm Chair, Stools, Column stands, Tapestry upholstered Double spring Couch and Arm Chairs, Mahogany stained silk tapestry seated Drawing Room Suite, Silver ware Cabinet, Centre table, Escriptoire, Screen, Music Cabinet, Tapestry Upholstered Divan Couch and Arm Chairs, Morris Rockers, Peking Cloisome Ware, Gilt framed Coloured Paintings, Photographures, Darkstained Bevelled Mirror back Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Extension dining table, leather seated Chairs, E.P. Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Damask table linen, Good Cut glass ware, Electric table lamps, 1 Oak Large Bedroom Suite, 1 Mahogany stained Small Bedroom Suite fitted with bevelled mirrors, White enamelled Iron Double Bedstead, Mahogany stained Wooden Double Bedstead, Woolen blankets, Elder down quilts, Bed Linen, etc., etc.

also

A Large Quantity of Aluminum Cooking Utensils.
1 Fine Set of Cutlery in Canteen Cabinet.
1 Victrola, Almost new.

NOW ON VIEW
L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road
Head Office.

DESK CALENDAR!

With stand Price \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50
Refills Price \$1.00, \$1.25

GIFTS FOR ALL

Interesting Children Books,
Attractive Toys, and Boxed Letter Paper and Envelopes.
BROWN'S Nautical Almanac, 1924

Sold at **CHOW TZU KONG BOOKSELLER**
111 Szechuen Rd., (Tel. C. 3510)



Build Up New Strength
Try a Glass of Pure Rich Liquid Fresh Milk Three Times a Day.
One Level Tablespoonful will make a Glass of Milk.
Pour the powder on top of the water, then beat for one minute.

Carpets & Rugs

All Carpets and Rugs made in Tientsin and Shanghai, guaranteed to be unsurpassed quality. Colours and new designs are the finest Chinese. Vegetal dyes used. Call at our showroom and be convinced.

Yee Chong Hung Rug Co.
P372 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 6896

MATZENE

Will give sittings during his limited stay for Photographs at his studio situated at
360 P. Nanking Road
corner of Lloyd Road
ALL SITTINGS BY APPOINTMENT
Tel. C. 1663

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers and Coal Merchants, having been favoured with instructions from The Concerned. Will sell by Public Auction. At No. 25 Carter Road. On Monday, January 7, 1924. At 10 a.m. (Forenoon)

Excellent Household Furniture and Effects, etc.,

COMPRISING:

HALL—Carpets, hat and umbrella stand, jardiniere stand, mirror back overmantle, Soochow curtains, pictures, etc.

DINING ROOM—Carpets, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner wagon, silver ware cabinet, mantle mirror, stove, desk, lace and Soochow curtains, couch and easy chairs, pictures, teapot, glass and crockery ware, etc.

BEDROOMS—Carpet and rugs, brass fender, coal box, overmantle, mirror door wardrobe, dressing table, washstand, chest of drawers, centre table, chairs, plush covered easy chairs, double and single wooden bedstead, pictures, porcelain vases and ornaments, etc.

VERANDAH—A quantity of wicker chairs and tables.

also

One 12 bore double barrel sporting gun (Enders Royal Service). One gilt frame oil painting (by famous Russian artist).

On View Saturday and Sunday.

C 2240

UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
\$1 First 20 Min. \$3 per Hr.

THE JADE TREE

A new shipment of small round rugs and hearth rugs in attractive designs just received.

64 ROUTE GHISI
21 WHANGPOO ROAD



BAKED BEANS and BROWN BREAD

Will be Served on

TUESDAY

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Days

Shanghai, January 5, 1924

Ewos (Ord.) Ts. 13.00 March

UNOFFICIAL

Bates Ts. 0.83 1/4

Javas Consolidated Ts. 14.25

Ewos (Ord.) Ts. 12.80 March

Ts. 12.80 March

Langkats Comb. Ts. 36.25 March

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangsan left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.C. s.s. Esang arrives in Shanghai from Pukow on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

Do You Know Why?
Our Products are Superior

BECAUSE WE USE ONLY THE BEST MATERIAL THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

BECAUSE EVERY PIECE IS MADE BY AN EXPERT WORKMAN.

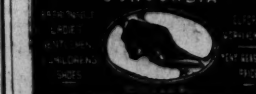
WHEN WE FIND BETTER BAKERS AND CANDY MAKERS WE EMPLOY THEM.

ARE YOU A CUSTOMER? IF NOT, WHY NOT? MORE THAN 90,000 SALES WERE MADE IN DECEMBER.

WE FEED THE MULTITUDE AND THE MULTITUDE FEED US.

The Chocolate Shop
36 Nanking Road

EUROPEAN SHOE CO. CONCORDIA



BAKED BEANS and BROWN BREAD

Will be Served on

TUESDAY

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

The I.C. s.s. Pingwo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wenchow will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Soochow left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyung left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.C. s.s. Fausang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah was to leave Foochow yesterday and arrives in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Yusang left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai via Swatow next Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Saturday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I.C. s.s. Tingsang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin tomorrow morning.

The I.C. s.s. Tungshing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow afternoon.

The C.N. s.s. Kansu will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Klalee (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kyokuto Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The D.K.K. s.s. Salkio Maru arrived in Shanghai from Yokohama and Moji tomorrow afternoon and docks at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning, and docks at the Wayside Wharf. The steamer will sail for the same port at daybreak Tuesday.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji this afternoon, and docks at the N. Y. K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Aso Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama and Moji tomorrow afternoon and docks at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning, and docks at the Wayside Wharf. The steamer will sail for the same port at daybreak Tuesday.

INDIAN LINES

The P. and O. s.s. Sicilia, from Bombay, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai at daylight tomorrow morning.

The B.I. s.s. Japan, from Calcutta, is expected to leave Hongkong for Amoy and Shanghai on Tuesday.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala left London at 3 p.m. on December 21.

The Gunard liner Franconia is due from Wosung from Japan ports tomorrow night, and sails for Hongkong on Wednesday night. The tenders with incoming passengers from the ship are expected at the Customs jetty at 9 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. Tuesday respectively.

Z. CHOP
CUSTOM TAILOR
Removed from 57 Nanking Road
1494 Belling Wall Road, Near Tate Road
SHANGHAI
ALSO LADIES' TAILOR

MAY DAH
SHIRT-MAKER
Shirts-Underwear-Pajamas
Made To Order. Address Above

PONGEE SILKS

LACES

HAIRNETS

Manufacturers and Exporters (Wholesale Only)

Yannoulatos Bros. (China)

Head Office: CHEFOO

Branch: 4a Canton Road SHANGHAI

Tel. C. 1932 and C. 3262

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

Home Office: Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.
Address all Communications to THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office: Canton & Kiangse Rd., Shanghai
Editorial Office: Canton & Kiangse Rd., Shanghai
New York Office: World Building
Washington Bureau: Metropolitan Bank Building
Peking Bureau: 61 Nan Hsiao Chieh, Tokio Bureau: Japan Advertiser Bldg, London Office: 33-35 Whitehall St., E. C. 4

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
DAILY & SUNDAY Per Year \$12.00
DAILY & SUNDAY 4 Months \$4.00
SUNDAY per Year \$7.00
Mailed to outside, 50 cents per month, or \$6.00 per year extra. Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday 20 cents per copy. Entered at the Chinese P. O. as transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1433 Business Office, 1433 Editorial Department.
Telegraphic Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1924

Making the Super-Microscope the Latest and Greatest of Detectives

Dr. Philip Rahtjen,
California Bacteriologist, Using
a Microscope
in Crime
Detection.



**How a French Scientist
by Magnifying Blood
Spots and Bits of Metal
50,000 Times Is
Breaking Alibis
and Convicting
Criminals by
"Dust Analysis"**

A NEW method of scientific crime detection, which makes Sherlock Holmes and other fictional sleuths look like childish amateurs, has just been developed in France, and will probably soon be used in America.

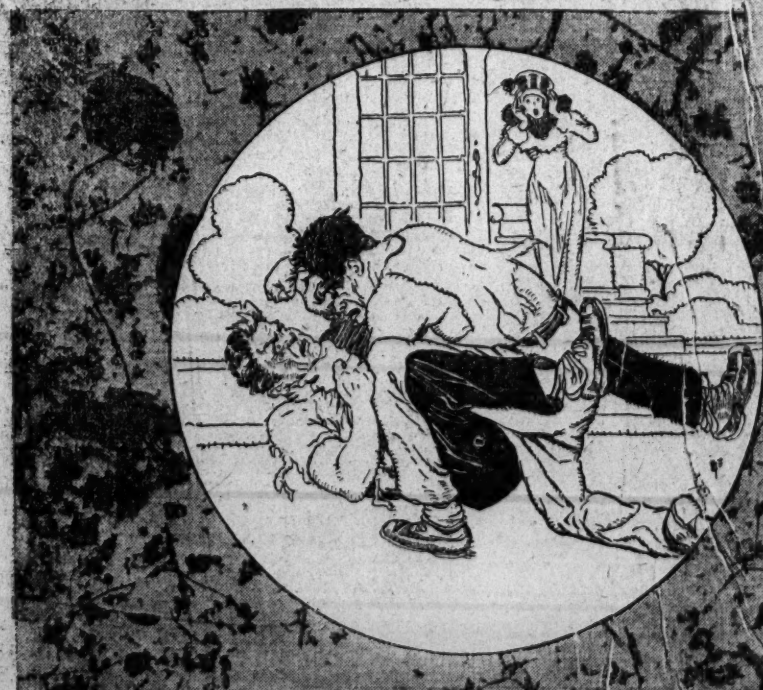
It is the application of high-power microscopy to dust and other substances which cling to the body or clothes of suspects, but which are invisible to the naked eye.

The inventor is Dr. Locard, head of the famous Locard laboratory in Lyons, and already specific achievements have been achieved that establish the microscope as the greatest of all crime detectors.

Detectives in novels and police investigators in real life have always used microscopes, but those they employ bear about the same relation to Dr. Locard's machine that a toy pistol does to a sixteen-inch blowgun.

His microscope, combined with its camera, is eight feet long, and magnifies objects to 50,000 times their natural diameter. The result shows on a photographic plate, and already pictures of dust particles so small that you could balance

Wood Shavings and Dust, as Revealed by the Microscope. They Established the Identity of a Man's Slayer in a Quarrel Over a Woman.



a dozen of them on the point of a pin have sent men to the guillotine and to prison for life.

In the old days they used to beat a prisoner to make him confess. Now they put his clothes in a leather bag and beat them instead. A little of the dust beaten from a coat, a tiny bit of ear-wax taken from the suspect, or a speck of dirt from beneath a fingernail—these are sometimes sufficient to reconstruct a whole crime.

One of the first successful applications of the method, Case Series A, Number 628, unraveled the mystery surrounding the murder of a young girl, Marie Latelle, who was found strangled to death in her apartment in a Lyons suburb.

Her sweetheart, a bank clerk by the name of Emile Gourbin, was suspected and held by the police. At the preliminary investigation before a magistrate, however, he established what appeared to be a complete alibi. Friends swore that

on the date of the murder, which occurred shortly before midnight, he had dined at their house and had spent the entire night there, retiring to his room after playing bezique (a French card game) until one o'clock in the morning.

The police felt that they had the right man, but faced the certainty of seeing him acquitted for lack of evidence if they forced the trial. They called in Dr. Locard, and what followed is a splendid practical example of the effectiveness of his method.

He first examined the body of the girl and found that the murderer had made a number of tiny scratches on her neck where the fingernails had dug in as he was choking her. A previous effort had been made to get finger-prints, but the lines had been so smudged, smeared and obliterated in the struggle that they were useless.

Dr. Locard obtained a tiny bit of dirt from beneath a fingernail of Gourbin, and three hours later the evidence was ready that sent him to the guillotine.

The microscopic photograph of the dirt beneath his fingernail showed a group of rounded blood corpuscles which could not possibly be mistaken for anything else; it showed, in addition, minute particles of torn flesh; and, to cap the climax, char-

with the coat of the suspect. In each case the dust yielded quantities of tiny particles of sawdust and wood fibre, and their complete similarity was such that the photographs were a vital element in the conviction which followed.

In Case 73 the Toulon police had in their toils a notorious counterfeiter of bank notes. They felt sure they had the right man, for he had served one term in prison, and his skill was a matter of common knowledge. There began to appear 100-franc notes, which, it was



Bits of Chemical Crystals and Dust, Greatly Magnified, by Means of Which French Police Secured the Conviction of a Notorious Counterfeiter.

believed, only he could have made, so the police apprehended him.

They found him living an apparently peaceable and law-abiding life in Marseilles, where he was ostensibly operating a cafe. He laughed in their faces and swore that he had reformed—that he hadn't touched an engraver's tool or a printing press in five years. He defied them to prove the contrary.

When this case was submitted to Dr. Locard, he asked for a little wax from the suspect's ear. Under pretense of a medical examination, the police obtained a tiny bit on the end of a match stick, wrapped it in ordinary paper, stuck it in an envelope, and mailed it to Dr. Locard.

Minute Cotton Fibre Strands from the Coat of a Labor Agitator, Which Proved That He Had Been Implicated in a Textile Mill Riot.



Microscopic Slide Showing Fingernail Dirt and Blood (Enlarged 50,000 Times) of Emile Gourbin, Who Slew His French Sweetheart, Marie Latelle.

The microscopic plate that presently came back was a "wonder." The scientist had smeared the wax thinly on a glass slide, put a tremendously high powered light behind it, and the result was this:

The picture showed great streaks of printer's ink; it showed fine particles of dust from a lithographing stone, and traces of crystals from a chemical that engravers use.

From this picture the police knew as completely what the criminal had been doing as if they had been secretly watching his operations through the keyhole of a door.

In Case 91, a group of strikers, engaged in sabotage, had broken into a textile mill one night, in the Valley of the Rhine, smashed a lot of machinery, destroyed a quantity of woven cloth and committed other depredations. The police suspected that their ring-leader was a certain alleged syndicalist agent, a professional agitator and advocate of violence, named Andre Beaudesseau, who lived at Valence.

They arrested him on suspicion. He denounced and derided them. He pointed out that he was a plasterer by trade, declared that he had no interest whatever in textile labor troubles, and ended his tirade before the examining magistrate by swearing that he had never been in a textile mill in his life.

They put his clothes in a sack and gave them a beating. He thought it was a great joke. But the joke took a serious turn when the plate was developed. It showed characteristic microscopic cotton fibres—of the kind that float in the air in a mill, much finer than dust—and wholly different from the fibres of the clothes he was wearing. Dr. Locard could go on the stand and swear with absolute scientific certainty that Beaudesseau was a liar, that he had been in a textile mill quite recently, and this, along with other evidence, resulted in his conviction.

The new system of crime detection by the microscope has been particularly deadly against counterfeiters, because they are absolutely unable to engage in their occupation without picking up traces of it on their clothing or persons. One of the quickest and simplest convictions—and therefore one of the most interesting—was the case of Josef Hallo, arrested for making counterfeit one-franc pieces, of nickel and alloy, in Paris.

They shook down his clothes, and put some of the dust under the microscope. The resultant picture was literally swarming with particles of nickel and alloy—tiny specks invisible to the naked eye that became jagged chunks of metal when greatly magnified.

The effectiveness of this new method of crime detection, it is believed, will eventually result in its adoption by the police everywhere, just as all countries have adopted the Bertillon finger-print system, also a French invention.

Nickel Alloy Shavings from the Clothing of Josef Hallo, a Parisian Counterfeiter, Convicted by the Locard "Crime-Detector."



Marie Latelle, Victim of the French Strange Love.

628

73

44

91

2-1

Her Health



Heart Home

Training the Child

By Gene Gardner.

"I AM a girl twelve years old, and I am troubled by being called the teacher's pet. Last year I went to a grade school, and there two or three girls made it very disagreeable by calling me the teacher's pet, and then whispering and laughing whenever they passed me."

"One of the girls had a brother who went to high school, and he started calling me the same thing, with the result that other pupils followed suit. My parents tell me not to mind this but it is very unpleasant. The teacher has never favored me, as far as I can see. I would thank you so much if you would tell me what to do."

"PUPIL."

I can readily appreciate how distressing is the situation about which "Pupil" writes. Teaching by children at school is unkind.

Various factors are probably at fault; but the most common cause of such a dilemma is some slight misunderstanding between two students. In a short time, with whisperings and exaggerated repetitions of little incidents, the quarrel has grown, until the real beginning of the discord is forgotten, while the ill feeling continues.

Juvenile jealousy, too, can sometimes bring as much unhappiness as the more mature antics of the Green-Eyed Monster. Parents, as a general rule, realize that these outbreaks are occasioned by the youth and inexperience of those involved. So it is well for father and mother to permit the boy or girl to discuss such problems, frankly and freely.

Children should be reminded that these difficulties arising in their school days are forerunners of greater problems which are sure to present themselves in adult life. The sooner they learn to adjust themselves to their childish troubles, just so much more adept will they be to face the world.

Children, as a rule, are more or less sensitive to suggestion. They also, quite naturally, want to be liked by their schoolmates. They should be given a hint that the worth-while chums are those who are kind, thoughtful and polite, not the sort that torment and tease.

The Bulletin Board

By Mary D. Wilson.

MY DEAR MRS. WILSON:

I am planning a trip for several weeks, and am writing to ask for a few suggestions on what to take in my wardrobe. We will be in the city and country, both, on business, and I would like to have the right clothes for each place. Any suggestion would be appreciated.

MRS. J. J. H.

There are really only a few kinds of clothes necessary for the complete wardrobe. But one should have at least two of each type of costume. For morning and for sports wear, the sweater and skirt is an ideal combination. Select the former from one of the new jacquette models, and it will be dressy as well as appropriate for the desired occasion.

You will require an afternoon gown for tea or bridge. This may be simple or elaborate. To be appropriate for both formal and informal events, I would suggest blue, black or one of the popular shades of brown satin or crepe. A dinner gown of light silk or lace should be included, also an evening wrap with appropriate accessories, such as head bandeau, slippers, fan, etc. A traveling suit and a heavy coat will complete your requirements.

DEAR MRS. WILSON:

I have one square yard of serge, but it is a brilliant red, and I am at a loss to know how I can use it. May I hope for a suggestion from one whose advice I have found very helpful in the past?

MRS. M. R. H.

Thank you for your comment. Perhaps you could put your material into service by trimming a navy blue silk blouse with it. Collar, cuffs, possibly sleeves and vest would add a Russian touch so popular just now. If you do not care to do this, why not make a border of black velvet, embellish a few flared mittens, the border and use the square as a table cover?

DEAR MRS. WILSON:

My aluminum work shows a dark, smoky surface, and I have tried a number of cleaners without result. Will you help me with advice on how to remove this stain?

MARY H.

Steel wool and a good scouring powder will work wonders. The wool can be purchased in packages at the house-furnishing department of your local store. It is a cloth with flecks of cut steel woven into it, which cuts the rust where ordinary cleaners fail.



INSIDE MILLIONAIRE HOMES—James N. Hill's Country Residence.

CROWNING one of the highest points in the fashionable Wheatley Hills colony on Long Island is a rambling brick mansion of the perfect Georgian type. This is "Big Tree Farm," the country estate of James Nor-

man Hill, millionaire, capitalist, sportsman, "gentleman farmer," and son of the famous railroad magnate, James J. Hill.

The house is long and narrow, with the entrance at

one end on a lower level. The vestibule is flanked on either side by dressing-rooms for men and women—an ideal arrangement for a country home, where guests are likely to arrive tired from a day in the saddle or on the links.

From this lower level the visitor mounts a stairway to the main floor. At the head of the stairway is the living room, pictured above, which extends the depth of the house—spacious, sunshine-flooded, and paneled in oak.

Long French windows are set in the northern and southern sides, one prospect overlooking the garden and another giving a distant view of Long Island Sound. The room has been finished in soft colors that enhance its restful qualities. A brass chandelier, hanging from the center of the ceiling, is simple, contrasted with most fixtures of this kind. The main decorative article is the room is the old English chimney-piece, which was imported from abroad. Above it hangs a portrait by one of the Old Masters.

The Bulletin Board

By Mary D. Wilson.

MY DEAR MRS. WILSON:

I am planning a trip for several weeks, and am writing to ask for a few suggestions on what to take in my wardrobe. We will be in the city and country, both, on business, and I would like to have the right clothes for each place. Any suggestion would be appreciated.

MRS. J. J. H.

There are really only a few kinds of clothes necessary for the complete wardrobe. But one should have at least two of each type of costume. For morning and for sports wear, the sweater and skirt is an ideal combination. Select the former from one of the new jacquette models, and it will be dressy as well as appropriate for the desired occasion.

You will require an afternoon gown for tea or bridge. This may be simple or elaborate. To be appropriate for both formal and informal events, I would suggest blue, black or one of the popular shades of brown satin or crepe. A dinner gown of light silk or lace should be included, also an evening wrap with appropriate accessories, such as head bandeau, slippers, fan, etc. A traveling suit and a heavy coat will complete your requirements.

DEAR MRS. WILSON:

I have one square yard of serge, but it is a brilliant red, and I am at a loss to know how I can use it. May I hope for a suggestion from one whose advice I have found very helpful in the past?

MRS. M. R. H.

Thank you for your comment. Perhaps you could put your material into service by trimming a navy blue silk blouse with it. Collar, cuffs, possibly sleeves and vest would add a Russian touch so popular just now. If you do not care to do this, why not make a border of black velvet, embellish a few flared mittens, the border and use the square as a table cover?

DEAR MRS. WILSON:

My aluminum work shows a dark, smoky surface, and I have tried a number of cleaners without result. Will you help me with advice on how to remove this stain?

MARY H.

Steel wool and a good scouring powder will work wonders. The wool can be purchased in packages at the house-furnishing department of your local store. It is a cloth with flecks of cut steel woven into it, which cuts the rust where ordinary cleaners fail.

Appetizing Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast Apple Sauce, Thin Cakes, Grilled Bacon, Toast, Coffee. Luncheon String Beans, Chopped Eggs, Rolls with Butter, Cookies, Tea. Dinner Chicken Fricassee, Boiled Rice, Creamed Carrots, Mince Pie, Demi-Tasse.	Breakfast Grapfruit, Vegetable Omelet, Grilled Bacon, Cocoa. Luncheon Celery Soup, Pimento Cheese, Crackers, Coffee. Dinner Baked Green Peppers (Stuffed with Left-Over Chicken), Lima Beans, Sweet Potatoes, Charlotte Russe, Cereal Coffee.	Breakfast Cereal, Corn, Crackers, Orange. Luncheon Marmalade, Tea. Dinner Hot Baked Beans, Fried Bacon, Bread and Butter, Milk. Dinner Broiled Steak, Mushroom Sauce, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Apple Salad, Bread Pudding, Lemon Sauce, Demi-Tasse.	Breakfast Stewed Prunes, Broiled Tripe, Toasted Muffins, Coffee. Luncheon Spaghetti, Cheese Sauce, Crackers, Orange. Dinner Marmalade, Tea. Dinner Tomato Soup, Veal Cutlets, Stewed Corn, Egg Salad, Apple Pie, Cocoa.	Breakfast Orange Juice, Corn Fritters, Graham Cakes, Cereal Coffee. Luncheon Baked Sardines, Tomato Sauce, Toast, Milk. Dinner Fried Oysters, Mashed Potatoes, Cole Slaw, Baked Beans, Date Whip, Tea. Dinner Bread and Butter, Lard.	Breakfast Oatmeal, Milk, Stewed Dates, Biscuits, Tea. Luncheon Spinach with Fried Eggs, Rye Bread and Butter, Strawberry Jam, Milk. Dinner Fried Ham, Fried Potatoes, Baked Squash, Custard Pudding, Demi-Tasse.	Breakfast Oatmeal, Cookies, Stewed Figs, Cereal Coffee. Dinner Spinach Soup, Tenderloin of Beef, String Beans, Spaghetti, Hot Apple Pie, Cheese, Coffee. Supper Shrimp Salad, Pickles and Olives, Chocolate Layer Cake, Tea.

*This Week's Favorite Recipe—Corn Fritters.

1 egg, beaten light
1 cup corn pulp
1/2 teaspoonful salt
1/2 cup milk
1/2 cup pastry flour
1/2 teaspoonful baking powder
Lard
To the beaten egg add the corn pulp and milk. Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder and mix thoroughly. Fry as griddle cakes in a little lard.

Knitted Togs Now in Vogue

THERE was a time when we looked upon the sweater as a mere necessity for the cooler days when skating claimed our attention. Now that we look back upon the unimportant place the knitted coat was given in our wardrobe, we are amazed at the strides which it has taken. The sweater began assuming the lines of the blouse and became known as a knitted jacquette. Then it took a knitted skirt as its complement, and became known as a knitted costume.

In these various advances of the knitted mode there have come about some interesting changes. Color, perhaps, plays the most important part in the knitted costumes of today. The sports shades of Summer have been toned to meet the demands of Fall, and there are now used the subtle shades of green, brown, mahogany and blue.

A charming costume of brushed wool was recently seen at a tea. For these new knitted togs have become so popular that they have been accepted for the semi-formal occasions which permit the display of the coat suit. In soft, brown, brushed wool, the model was developed with bandings of dark brown at the skirt length, at cuffs and coat bottom. Two large amber buttons closed this snug suit at the throat and gave it the note of the dressier costume.

Batik shadings have permeated the knitted vogue. And all sorts of interesting designs are being developed from this unusual pattern.

An antique green knitted frock makes a claim to smartness with its clever batik design of orange, purple and black, which starts as a sunburst at the grille and covers the blouse and skirt front. On a smaller scale, this same design is repeated on the sleeves.

There is a box jacquette and long, tubular frock knitted of dark mahogany silk and cotton mixture and tailored to a nicety with a long row of black buttons which begin at the collar and extend along one side to the hem. The box

jacquette is knitted to the lines of the loose coat and finished with similar button trimming up the sides of the sleeves.

This costume was one of the most attractive of the new knitted suits at a smart luncheon given recently. To accompany this three-piece affair, its wearer chose a ruby velvet hat with two small ostrich tips dipping gracefully from the side.

White will remain the fad of the athletic girl who knows the value of color contrast while skating. When reds, blues and the dazzling new shades of green and yellow dot the pink like myriad flakes of confetti, white provides an outstanding contrast. The soft, luxurious depths of brushed wool are especially pleasing, and when the snug jacquette is allied to a black flannel skirt and a white brushed wool top, the picture seems complete.

This costume proved very effective the other afternoon when a well-known movie star stepped into a coffee shop after a spin about the rink.

The new wool scarfs with their colorful borders are seen at gay resorts, and add charming bits of brilliance to the plain suit or coat with which they are worn.

Gray and tan are neutral colors which may be worn with any shade of suit or coat. And at the ends is used a brilliant Roman stripe, so much in evidence as trimming this season. Tan and orange, yellow and brown, green and purple are a few of the color combinations among the newer knitted costumes at this time of the year.

In the Shops

ONE-PIECE frocks with long sleeves lead the vogue. Three-piece suits are next in popularity, as they include the frock complete.

Ostrich is being made up into attractive opera bags this season. The feather-covered bag should match the evening wrap.

Leather ribbon is used for attractive slipper bows. The narrow strips are sewed in concentric circles, and appear like ribbon motifs.

Batik handkerchiefs are in evidence. They are seen in various colorings, with one shade predominating.

Leather hats are being worn with tailored suits. Sometimes they are embroidered and often trimmed with only a leather quill.

My Secrets of Charm

By Harriet Harmon.

THE art of making up for a photograph is one with which I find women outside the portrait studios unfamiliar. There is so much to be said in favor of cosmetics for bringing out the finer facial points in a picture that I shall give a few hints today on what to use and what to avoid before facing the camera.

Face rouge should never be used. Any red color "takes" black in a picture, and a reddish tint will give the appearance of hollowiness to the cheeks. A smooth, white covering for the entire face is very desirable. And for this purpose any of the good liquid or paste powders is splendid. Avoid the use of regular face powder to give the face this desired even whiteness, as the grains are very likely to appear as enlarged pores when the picture is printed from the negative.

Smooth the liquid powder over the features when you have applied it with a soft sponge. Do



How to Apply the Cold Cream With the Fingertip to the Eyelid.

not neglect the nostrils, the eyelids and the ears, as well as the neck and shoulders, especially when a décolleté gown is worn. Wipe away the excess powder when the liquid is dry.

Perhaps no feature shows up so prominently or lends such character to a photograph as the eyes. In their expression we gather our first impression of the subject, and they should, therefore, be given careful attention before the picture is taken. One of the best methods used to bring out their softness is to cover the lids with a very thin coating of cold cream.

A professional photographer models, whom I have very often made up before her sittings, has become renowned for her beautiful eyes. I am certain that her make-up is responsible, and I shall be glad to let my readers in on the little secret. After the cream has been applied to the eyelids, the finger is gently rubbed across an eyebrow pencil and smudged into the inner part of the eyelids. This trick causes a beautiful shadow, enlarging the eyes and giving the appearance of depth to them. The mascara has its place in making up for the photograph, but it must be used with caution.

Do not, I beg you, ever use the mascara which must be heated. This is an excellent make-up for stage use where the penetrating lens of the camera does not catch every line. Bending the eyelashes is disastrous to the softness which is so necessary in a photograph.

Do not err in going over and over the lashes to make them appear heavier. Wait until the first application is dry, then repeat the process if they do not show up sufficiently.

The nostrils should have a trifle of paste or liquid rouge applied to that part of the inner surface which shows in the photograph. This will give a clear black-and-white silhouette to the feature in the finished picture.

More important, perhaps, than the make-up for the nostrils is the line which shows the curves of the mouth. One should exercise extreme care in "doing" the lips for a photograph. The normal mouth may be made more vividly expressive by touching the upper lip with a light red grease stick so that the "Cupid's bow" becomes more prominent.

The lower lip is accentuated slightly with an application of the grease lip-stick to the center of it, never to the sides.

Question: Do you think adding salt to the water in which I rinse my face will spoil my skin? My friends advise against this practice, and I am writing to ask your advice.

Answer: Salt used once a month is an excellent strident for the skin. Do not use it more often than this, as it has a very drying effect and will eventually make your complexion coarse.

Training the Child

By Gene Gardner.

HERE is a letter of interest to mothers:

"My daughter, who is eighteen, and goes to business, insists upon going out almost every night. The only evening she stays at home is when it is necessary to prepare her clothes to go to a party the next night. On Sunday I cannot get her up to go to church. She says she works all week and does not think it necessary to rise early on Sunday. Is there any way I can get her to stay at home nights?"

MRS. G. N.

It is deplorable, of course, that the young people of to-day are so restless. Yet, there is another side to the problem. Have you opened your home to your daughter's friends, both boys and girls? Have you permitted her to invite them in for Sunday night supper? Sandwiches, tea and cake would be sufficient refreshment to serve. Have you permitted them to dance and enjoy themselves in your home?

Try this method and I think it will be a helpful solution. Young people of to-day ARE active and restless, and it is an advantage to develop the desire to enjoy all these pleasures at home rather than to have them going elsewhere for enjoyment.

Youth, you know, is blind, like Love, and young people are apt to look upon their elders as old-fashioned. Therefore, it is better to be diplomatic than over-critical of the young people who visit your home. The young girl and boy of to-day assume the blasé air of their more experienced relatives and this should not be taken too seriously.

Why don't you ask your daughter if she would not like to accompany you to church on Sunday morning? If she does not seem willing to do this and you cannot think of anything of interest in the home that might appeal to her sufficiently to get her up, it would probably be more advisable to let her remain in bed than to have her up to start on a round of pleasures several hours earlier than usual.

Try to get your daughter's confidence and make an attempt to interest her more closely in your home life. Don't nag and scold, but endeavor to establish happier home relations through a better mutual understanding.

Don't wear yourself out worrying, dear Mother, for in another year, which will quickly roll round, that which appeals to your girl today will give way to more conservative interests.

(Mrs. Gardner will help you solve your child training problems. Address her, care of this newspaper, enclosing self-addressed, stamped envelope for personal reply.)

WHAT WOMEN WEAR

—By Anne Rittenhouse

Even fashion prophets are kill-
ers. Like the prophets of old they
sooner open their mouths than
they breed trouble. One no sooner
sets one's warm weather wardrobe
into something like working order
than along comes some cue to tell
us what women are going to wear
next autumn and what will prob-
ably remain in fashion for the
spring of 1924. Just a few of these
prophetic statements make one's
wardrobe look like a last year's
fashion plate.

No sooner have we screwed our
courage to the sticking point of
getting a pair of bright blue shoes,
than along comes a fashion prophet
to tell us colored shoes will soon
be in the discard. We find poke-
shaped hats so becoming that we
invest in two or three of them, and
then the fashion prophet tells us
that the poke shape will be dead by
autumn. We choose our new
rocks from the brightest colors of
the rainbow, and one of these kill-
oy prophets tells us that all white
and black and white will be con-
sidered smarter than colors by the
end of the season.

We forget that the only thing
we who wear clothes are concerned
with is what is smart now. We
are dressing for today, not day
after tomorrow.

If we just bear that in mind then
the words of wisdom from the
mouths of those who predict
fashion changes are interesting.

Just at present the prediction is
made on all sides that skirts will
be shorter next season than they
are at the present time.

That the side-tie jacket will be
superseded in the wardrobes of
smart women by the jacket that
opens in the front.

That the "bustle effect" is not
booked for very long life, though
there may be a tendency to gather
the skirt fullness toward the back.

That striking black and white
contrasts will be better liked than

side-tie effect in a novel manner.
The jacket is turned back on the
button side and bound with green
ribbon. The buttonhole side has a
scarf collar that wraps about the
throat. The result is good.

It's the little things that make
the big difference.
That seems to be what most ex-
perts say when asked wherein this
summer's mode differs from that of
last.

No one great big change has
come. But ever so many little
changes have come and a new
frock is as often told from an old
one because of some distinctive
collar or belt arrangement as be-
cause of a new silhouette.

Belts and girdles are worth close
watching.

The leather belt is asserting
itself in an interesting manner. A
simple, straight-line, black crepe
de chine frock of French design
shows a hip belt of doe skin six or
eight inches wide. The lower half
of the leather is fringed and there
are small bright-colored flowers at

one of mock demureness. But the
wedding headress must be taken
more seriously. It must not even
be too patently picturesque for
that might smack of the theatrical.
No longer are orange blossoms
an indispensable ingredient of the
wedding coiffure. In their place
even the most conservative bride
may wear a diadem or bandeau of



Wedding veil of tulle put over head
and held in place with cap of
pearls.

leaves—provided somewhere on the
frock a garland of the symbolic
flower of the orange is placed.

The bride does not wear earrings
usually, but a large number of re-
cent bridal headresses have
shown long pendants of pearl
heads. In one instance, a single
pendant over the left ear hung in
three heavy strands to the waist.

The sketch shows the present
substitution of pearls for orange
blossoms. It is a simple arrange-
ment that would surely come up to
the French requirements of "sober
elegance."

A profusion of white tulle is
placed over the head and held in
place by a tight-fitting cap of
pearls, the lower row of which
forms a fillet closely banding the
brow.

The orange blossoms, temporarily
banished from the bridal headress
in favor of pearls, may appear any-
where else you wish to place them.
There are some brides, you know,
who would as soon be married
without orange blossoms some-
where in their costume as without
a wedding ring.

One prospective June bride-
who has chosen a pearl headress—
will wear her orange blossoms on
her feet. She has chosen white
satin slippers each trimmed with a
stiffened lace fan and, instead of
buckles, a spray of these symbolic
blossoms.



Red and black taffeta frock for
young girl. The belt is run
through a red coccade.



Gray cloth suit with green buttons.
One side of the jacket is turned
back and bound with green.
There is a scarf collar, and a
printed crepe blouse of gray,
green and yellow.

gay colors as the summer advances.
Likewise that navy blue and white
will be distinctive.

That for street wear the straight
narrow silhouette will gain increas-
ing favor.

The frock in the sketch of gray
cloth trimmed with green buttons
and bound with green shows how
one designer got away from the

the top of the girdle. Rather
lame, you may say, but interesting
none the less. Another new and
much talked about frock of gray-
green cloth has a wide green belt
placed at a low waistline.
Like the belts so popular a decade
ago, it is fastened with a plain
metal buckle.

One might say that belt and
girdle ornamentation is placed
right in the middle of the front.
Then we should have to add some
"exceptions"—like the exceptions
we learned when we studied
French grammar that were much
more elaborate and lengthy than
the rules themselves. When the
ornamentation is not placed in the
middle of the front it is at the left
side or somewhere between the
middle of the front and the left
side; or else it is placed at the
back and then we have what is
glibly spoken of as the "bustle
effect." But the front placing of
belt ornamentation seems to be
the favorite of smart dressmakers.
Sometimes this amounts to a clus-
ter of little roses, and sometimes
to a single large rose.

Coccarde of ribbon, enthusias-
tically revived by the milliners two
seasons ago, are a novelty as belt
and girdle trimming. Sometimes
they are very large and sometimes
as on the frock sketched, they are
small. This young girl's frock is
of black and red checked taffeta
with a rolled collar of white crepe.
The belt and coccade are of black
ribbon.

"Sumptuous simplicity" and a
"sober elegance" are qualities
which the bridal veil should possess
—according to a certain French
modiste.

And in this the task of arrang-
ing the bridal veil differs from the
creation of an evening headress or
the designing of a belt. Here one
can work out an effect that is
amusing, coquettish, piquant, or

How To Dress In Winter

Clothing probably has more of a
bearing on general health than
most persons imagine, especially
during the winter. While the
winter dress of men is more uni-
form and standardised than that
of women, there is still a wide
variation in the masculine attire
worn in winter.

To set down hard and fast re-
commendations as to how men
should dress in winter is scarcely
possible, inasmuch as a number of
factors enter into the situation,
such factors as type of occupation—
that which requires physical effort,
that which requires mainly mental
effort; place of occupation, indoors
or out-of-doors, and kind of trans-
portation used in going to and
from business. The heating,
ventilation and humidity of places
of business all have a bearing in
determining the kind of clothing
any man in particular should
wear.

In general, it can be said that
clothing must be adapted to the
individual according to age, health
and weather conditions, in addi-
tion to those other factors which
have just been enumerated. Again,
in general, it can be said that
underwear should be selected
with two objects in view. Namely,
to retain a portion of the body
heat and to absorb moisture from
the skin. A woolen garment is
excellent for retaining heat, but
it is a very poor absorber of
moisture.

Linen is only a fairly good re-
tainer of heat, but possesses ex-
cellent absorbent qualities. Cot-
ton absorbs only fairly well and is
a poor retainer of heat, but its
woolen garments are worn over
cotton, cotton does very well for
underwear for all people, except
perhaps children and older people
or those in poor health. Silk, for
those who can afford it, is fairly
satisfactory.

Insensible perspiration should
not be interfered with. Clothing
which overheats the body and pro-
duces a profuse perspiration is bad.
The overclothing of one part of
the body and underclothing of
another should be avoided.

One of the most important por-
tions of the body to be considered
in this connection is the feet.
The feet should be kept warm and
dry. Thin-soled shoes are not the
most sensible to wear in winter.
It is not necessary to swathe the
neck with heavy covering when out
of doors; the back of the head, be-
tween the ears, which a very few
people protect, really is more in
need of more protection than the
neck, for the neck is one of the
most resistant parts of the body.

Heroines Of History

Significant Incidents In The Lives Of Famous Women

BY MARK STUYVESANT

There is no saint or martyr who
has been more gloriously eulogised
than the lovely and noble St.
Cecilia.

Many singing societies com-
posed of women bear St. Cecilia's
name and many great painters
have pictured her as she sits at
the harpsichord. For Cecilia was
a musician, and is regarded as the
patron saint of music.

To us are familiar the reproduc-
tions of two famous paintings of
this fair saint. The originals are
two of the greatest paintings of
all time. One is by Raphael and
graces the Accademia at Bologna.
The other is by the great Dutch
painter, Rubens, and hangs in the
Old Museum at Berlin.

Cecilia was born in the second
century after Christ. In that day
it was a crime to be a Christian,
and many who embraced this new
religion paid with their lives for
their belief.

Very few of the nobility em-
braced this radical teaching. It
was the masses who crowded the
secret meetings. But there was
one noble lady who was converted
and joined the Christian Church.
It was Cecilia, the daughter of one
of the proudest houses of Rome.
It is the story of her beautiful
life which the old English poet,
Chaucer, recites in his Canterbury
Tales. It is entitled, "The
Second Nun's Tale."

Cecilia was a very young girl
when she dedicated her life to
Christ, and it was a great grief to
her, when, after having sworn a
vow of celibacy, she was forced to
marry a handsome young soldier
of the legion—Valerian.

After her marriage, Cecilia told
Valerian that she was a Christian
and that her life was to be de-
voted to the work of the church.
Valerian was astounded, for he had
not dreamed that this girl of noble
family had been converted to the
new religion, belief in which
meant death.

So sincere was she in her con-
version and so sweetly did she
speak of her religion to her young

husband that he became interest-
ed at once. At Cecilia's suggestion,
Valerian visited Urban the Good,
who explained the new faith to
him. Urban lived in the cata-
combs. It was there that the good
man taught.

Not only was Valerian con-
verted, but his two brothers also
became converts. Immediately
they started out to preach and
work among the poor. But not
for long, because it was soon dis-
covered that they were Christians,
and the beautiful home presided
over by Cecilia—who made it
bright by her lovely voice and

A NEW SKIN OVERNIGHT COMPLEXIONS REMADE WHILE YOU SLEEP

It sounds incredible, but it is
just plain truth. Did you know
that the epidermis—in other
words, the outer layer or scarf-
skin of your face—is constantly
dying and being replaced by new
cells? The dead skin-scales are
what give your complexion that
dull yellow look which face powder
only temporarily disguises. Ask
yourself why you use powder, any-
way? You would not if you were
satisfied with your complexion in
its natural state. Just a little
quiet thinking will show you that
if your skin is undergoing this dry-
ing-up, dying-off process, there is
something you can do to assist Na-
ture in her rejuvenating efforts.
The dead scarf-skin will not come
away of its own accord. On the
contrary, the tiny dead scales clog
the pores and cause impurities to
form, hiding the perfect skin
which is struggling to show itself
and to breathe just underneath.

Remove this outer scarf-skin
which has served its turn, by ap-
plications of mercolised wax. This
fragrant compound is a most mar-
vellous discovery, for it dissolves
and completely removes the dead
discoloured veil, revealing the
smooth, clear skin underneath.
All facial eruptions and blemishes
arise from allowing the dead
epidermis to remain. Mercolised
wax contains wonderful absorbent
properties which clear the com-
plexion while you sleep.

Ask your chemist to supply you
with a small quantity and after
washing the face in warm water,
apply it as you would any ordinary
face cream, and do not wash it off
until the morning. If you do this
every night on retiring, for ten
days or so, you will see amazing
results.

ONE HALF PRICE ON HATS COATS COSTUMES

In order to maintain a standard of
absolutely up-to-date goods I am selling
the above goods at less than cost

See them at

The Ethel
Cameron
Shop

(Opposite Race
Course)
Phone W. 1296



GREAT WINTER SALE

in
SMART LADIES HATS, FROCKS, ETC.

at
MODE ELITE

26 Broadway,
N. 2504

42a Kiangsee Road
C. 6134

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED

To enable us to make ready for
our Spring Stock
we are offering in our

SALE CROSS-KNIT UNDERWEAR AND STOCKINGS

We are Shortly Receiving a Shipment
of
Shoes, Both for Dress and Sport for
CHILDREN OF ALL AGES

THE KIDDIE SHOP

New Carlton Bldg. Bubbling Well Road
Tel. W. 3811

The
Lion
Silk
Store



The
Lion
Silk
Store

GREAT WINTER SALE OF SILKS FROM
CHINA'S MOST IMPORTANT LOOMS

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY

A Wide Selection of REMNANTS.
Discounts from 10% to 30%

LAOU KIU LUEN & Co.

"The Lion Silk Store"
P424 NANKING ROAD.

KOREA MISSION CLOTH SHIRTS HOSE

GUARANTEED NOT TO FADE, NOT TO SHRINK, AND SELDOM WEAR OUT
MADE BY KOREAN CHRISTIAN STUDENTS IN MODERN UP-TO-DATE PLANT,
AND SOLD DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER BY PARCEL POST. DELIVERY GUARANTEED
SAMPLES AND PRICES SENT ON REQUEST.

TEXTILE DEPARTMENT
SONGDO SCHOOL
SONGDO, KOREA (HAIJO, CHOSUN)

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1924

New Slants On The Fuel Problem For Motor Cars

BY BURT P. GARNETT

The vacant lot of a year ago has become a paved court, with ornate portals. In the center is a grand pavilion which shelters rows of automatic motor fuel and all pumps. If it is a bright morning—a Sunday morning, say—a line of cars is formed, waiting to get into the fuel market. Despite its facilities for rapid service, the vehicles are orderly for the most part, but now and then a slight tendency to swarm in is shown as some impatient motorist changes his mind, gives up his place in the line and makes a run for another fuel station in the hope of finding less congestion.

Clouds of bluish smoke arise from time to time and are quickly dissipated. There is a great deal of roar and of stir and bustle.

"Five," is the usual instruction to the attendant.

"Fill 'er up," says an occasional reckless person.

A spidery little car with a home-made "racing" body approaches. A lank youth sitting at the wheel fishes a quarter out of his pocket.

"One," he replies to the query "How many?"

The overalled man at the automatic pump looks around in mock astonishment.

"Trying to wean it?" he asks.

As the day wears on a great humming truck approaches with a fat tank body and the inevitable chain dragging along the pavement to prevent troublesome sparks from "static." It also charges its cargo of four or five tons of fuel into an underground reservoir, goes away, and after awhile returns with another load, and another, and so on through out the day.

By the time some twelve million Americans have done with such activities for the year 1923 and the figures are totaled, it probably will be found that six billion gallons of gasoline sold for domestic consumption will appear on the record.

Is there a motor fuel problem? Naturally, there is.

Is there a motor fuel shortage? There are two directly opposed answers to that question. First, there is no shortage. Second, there is indeed a very serious shortage. The first answer comes from one who ought to know—the man who produces and sells gasoline. The second comes from a scientist, who bases his opinion on facts obtained from very careful and thorough investigation.

Both will agree that certainly, if there is a shortage, it is not immediate. About the future, they disagree. The scientist's viewpoint is different—longer. He presents the known facts concerning the volume of petroleum deposited in the earth and available for human consumption, and discusses with some anxiety the rapidity with which it is being consumed.

Wherefore it may be well said that the motor fuel problem is peculiar chiefly because of the confusion about it. And yet there is no stubborn holding to opinions—at least, not on the part of the oil producers and refiners. These men say to the scientists: "Go ahead, by all means, and devise whatever means you can of getting more fuel, new fuels if you can, and do your best to invent ways of using what we have more efficiently. If you need financial assistance in your investigations, we'll pay the bills."

Upon weighing the available facts and figures, comparing one with another in an attempt to settle the question which has been raised in the mind of the automobile user, it seems quite clear that the following conclusion is justified: There is, in a large sense, taking the present and the future—up to fifty years hence—into consideration, a motor fuel shortage. It need not alarm any one. It need not discourage a single prospective purchaser of an automobile, an airplane, motor truck or any other device dependent upon the operation of an internal-combustion engine. But, it should concern every interested consumer of gasoline in the country.

ninety-two percent of the motor fuel used in the United States comes from petroleum. This consists of gasoline, cracked gasoline, distillate, and casing head gasoline.

Coal and coal tar yield benzene, naphthalene and benzol—used in blends with gasoline and with alcohol.

Natural gas supplies gasoline made by liquefying the vapors as is done in the "casing-head" gasoline produced from petroleum wells.

Among the sources of fuels of the future are alcohol, which may be blended with petroleum fuels or with other chemicals to make a good fuel; oil shale, which will supply types of fuels similar to those produced from petroleum; furfural, a liquid produced from corn cobs and other farm waste by-products. In the case of the latter, a change in engine design would be necessary.

The scientist's chief complaint, in what he calls our wanton and extravagant use of the stores of petroleum—and coal and every other sort of fuel, for that matter—is that this energy expended by men is permanently lost. "The plants," he says, which are alone capable of turning the sunlight into fuel, have been at work for ages—long before man appeared on the earth—accumulating stores of coal and oil. A year's consumption of coal at the present rate represents the accumulation of hundreds of years.

In a brief space of time—an exceedingly brief space, compared with the age of the earth—all the coal and oil will be gone and "our mushroom civilization must pass like the historic empires of the past and we may expect the reappearance of kalley slaves and serfs. The daily fall of sunshine will represent almost the entire means of livelihood," argues the scientist.

For a picture of deepest gloom, go to the scientist. He will send your spirits into depths of despair beyond measuring. Then the queer fellow will turn about and with equal conviction raise you on the wings of hope.

"Repeatedly," the scientist declares, "attention has been called to the sunshine as providing inexhaustible floods of energy. Yet the chlorophyllous plant is still the only thing that utilizes it."

"The trees, the waving corn, the climbing vine, the modest violet," murmurs the layman.

"Quite so," affirms the scientist. "But they are inefficient—most inefficient."

The photo-chemist pins his hope on finding out how the plant does the work and does it better than the plant. Among the men in the United States whose opinions on the subject are accepted as sound is Dr. H. A. Spöhr of the Carnegie Institute of Washington. Dr. Spöhr, who is stationed at the Coastal Laboratory at Carmel, California, in a recent article in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, summed up the situation with the statement that "man fuel to help him in his first faltering steps to dominion over his environment. As he grows in intellectual stature he must meet the problem of physical necessity, a problem of energy pure and simple, ere he can aspire to true independence and full domination."

The conclusion is that we must catch the sunshine and by some photosynthetic trick, convert it into usable energy. The scientist does not doubt that it can be done. He believes his study of the plants, the use of sunlight to bring about chemical changes in various elements rapidly to produce alcohol, for example, is a probability of the near future. Yet with what despair do we learn that the sun has gone on a mild strike! The astronomers tell us that it gave us three to four percent less heat last year than is customary.

A few persons, who permit themselves to worry over such facts, insist that it is high time for us to prepare to meet any emergency.

The first consideration, apparently, is to find out what we've got. According to a recent report

Safety First Rules For Automobilists



Some automobile don'ts

Here are a few simple "Don'ts" for motorists that will make automobilism safer for driver, passenger and pedestrian. If you're teaching someone else to drive, keep your hands off the wheel and hear the emergency brake. It's safer. Don't mix booze and gasoline. Such a mixture is likely to end in death. Don't try to hug your girl with one arm and drive with the other hand. You're both likely to get hurt.

Studebaker Murals Show Transportation's Progress Through Ages

I stood before a pictorial history of an industry. To me, it represented even more. It was a skilled artist's story of civilization itself, painted in beautiful tableau form on the office walls of the Studebaker Corporation of America.

It seemed particularly fitting that these interesting murals should have been painted on the walls of these offices, because this great company has, perhaps, contributed more to the development of transportation vehicles than any other organization in the world. For nearly three-quarters of a century Studebaker had built products on wheels which have been service in every civilized country in the world.

My guide through the Administration building informed me that this section of the structure with its murals of vehicle history was visited annually by many artists, teachers and students of history. It was not surprising, for surely the Studebaker Corporation covers most completely the evolution of wheeled conveyances from the time of primitive roller carts to the present day with its modern motor car.

There were Scythian but carts followed by Egyptian chariots of various types. Next came wagons with their Etrurian examples, the Roman Lactia and the Basterna similar to the Palanquins of India today. As I advanced around the great wall I came to the more luxurious equipages of the Kings who lived just after the Middle Ages.

One could discern the rivalry that must have existed between the rulers of these days. French coaches seemed to vie with their English rivals in design and serviceability, just as the various makes of motor cars today each strive for the greatest possible perfection.

Next in the procession of painted vehicles was the English hackney and then the Hansom cab patented by Mr. Hansom in 1834. By this time most of the carriages had been equipped with springs and therefore appeared to be more comfortable than their predecessors. A steam carriage used for awhile

may choose. A trip may last for a few hours, for an entire day, or for a week-end.

The forest preserves in the Chicago vicinity provide special accommodations for picnic parties, boating, swimming, and fishing. The sand dunes along the east shore of Lake Michigan 30 to 60 miles out are nationally famous. Lake Geneva, Starved Rock, Fox Lake, Ravinia Park, the Des Plaines River Valley, each has a different attraction.

Public motor buses performing the same function as a street car or a railroad are to be found in many cities. Sightseeing buses also are no longer a novelty. The

Willett Company is the first operator to develop a private motor bus service appealing to special parties only. The company is a pioneer in this field.

The structure of all of the twenty-five buses is especially designed for picnics and parties—low, comfortable, cushioned seats face one another, with a central aisle between. The buses are heated, so that they are as pleasant for winter picnics as for those of summer. The buses are so noiseless that the occupants can talk or sing all the way.

The chassis are the regular Mack AB bus chassis, with 60-inch springs set in rubber shock insulators. Overman cushion tires are used.

The bodies were designed by J. Metzler and Sons, Chicago, and built by the Weir Body Company, Omaha; have plate glass windows, with brass guard rails. The floors are entirely covered with linoleum. The entrance doors and steps are extra wide.

A special feature of the seat, with 6-inch upholstery, and covered with leather, is a low, back-tilting construction which provides the comfort. Each bus has a capacity for 36 children or 30 adults.

The color scheme is an olive green, ivory and black.

The greatest demand for picnic buses comes from the industrial firms. Almost every large firm in Chicago has at least one day a year when the employees get together for a social time. Sometimes this is called a field day—sometimes an outing—but it is a picnic just the same. In illustration, the Willett Company has given a picnic for its 400 employees every year for the past 5 years. But our employees up to this year have had to hang on to a motor truck. And every year there were from one to three accidents en route—broken wrists and sprained ankles, to say nothing of one thunderstorm that spoiled all of our Sunday clothes.

Other groups of people for whom our buses are particularly adapted are: Sunday schools, for their picnics, because children are easy to handle

and to supervise in a bus; schools on trips to the Art Institute, Field Museum, and to educational plays and films, and for physical science trips to the country.

Conventions use the buses because they keep the crowd together; glee clubs, choral societies, bands and orchestras, because they all get there together on time.

Football, baseball and basketball teams and their followers are coming to us in increasing numbers, and there has been some demand from clubs—especially women's clubs for trips around the city, stopping for an inspection of some industrial plant.

In spite of the distinctive quality of the bus, I think the real reason we are getting the crowds is the

very low rates we are making. Instead of offering them at \$2.50 per person for a trip of 2 hours or so, we give the people an entire day's trip for about \$1.25 per person. This leaves the people with enough money left in their pockets so that they can come back and have another picnic with us the next month. This is cheaper than people can go in their own cars. This rate figures out under 2 cents per mile per person, or less than the railroads are charging. These rates are the lowest at which buses of similar class and quality have ever been offered in any large city in America.

We expect that Willett buses will make picnics as fashionable as they were in King Tut's or Louis XIV's picnic! Let's go!



Thrifty Drivers Use Champion Sparking Plugs

It is an indication of thrift to obtain the full unit of power from every drop of petrol and from every drop of oil the full measure of lubrication. For motor cars or motor boats—Champion Double-Ribbed Core Sparking Plugs assist in achieving this result.

Champion Double-Ribbed Core Sparking Plug with its sure firing nickel alloy points tends to keep down the accumulation of carbon in the cylinder heads.

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio
Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

CHAMPION
Dependable for Every Engine

OVERLAND RED BIRD

FIRST LOW PRICED ENGLISH TYPE
CAR.

THE OLD STANDARD UNDER
A NEW GUISE

FOR INFORMATION
APPLY TO

The Central Garage Co.

9 HONGKONG ROAD

The All British
Standard
LIGHT CAR

The four-seater Standard is the family car de luxe. As reliable as it is powerful; as comfortable as it is roomy, and exceptionally easy to control.

CHINA MOTORS
125 Bubbling Well Road
Phones West 131 and 197

Standard Motor Co., Ltd.
Country, England.

New Slants On The Fuel Problem For Motor Cars

(Continued from Page 4)

of the Geological Survey "the estimated petroleum reserves are enough to satisfy the requirements of the United States for twenty years."

The only "actual" oil reserve in this country consists in the undiscovered fields. Nature, it seems, has hidden vast stocks of petroleum far beneath the crust of the earth where we can't get at it, and thus protects us from our own folly. We can have it when we find it.

Since we don't know, however, where these reservoirs are and really have no valid reason for hoping that they will meet our future needs, it seems wise to take account of the uses of petroleum—or other possible motor fuel sources.

The logical turn is to the experts who are refining petroleum and studying the best and most efficient methods of using what we have. We find plenty of authorities.

The first is a refinery man. He knows all about the progress that has been made in "cracking," distilling petroleum under pressure at high temperature and turning kerosene into gasoline. Another is concerned with the problems of getting gasoline from natural gas. Still another has a few words to say about the production of benzene and benzol from coal tar.

Then an analyst declares the national waste of fuel. "Practically twenty-five per cent of the power from the gasoline consumed in motor vehicles in this country is wasted through incomplete combustion," he declares. "Poor carburetion. The average motor car driver doesn't know how to adjust his carburetor and won't take the trouble to have it adjusted. He goes along poisoning the air with carbon monoxide that ought to be giving him more miles per gallon."

"Carburetor adjustment is all right," puts in another chemist, "but the real trouble is that we ought to have automobiles redesigned and built with higher-compression motors. Then, we should introduce anti-knock compounds into the fuel, which would do away with the detonation. That would double our mileage."

"Investigations have shown that the familiar knock when the engine is laboring under a heavy load or on a hill is not due primarily to carbon nor to pre-ignition. It is a characteristic of the heavy gasoline

which is sold on the market—of any gasoline. There are several compounds which will eliminate the knock. One is a compound of lead and alcohol, another is made of iodine—there are several."

"How about catalysts to make faster and more complete combustion?" still another chemist wants to know. He answers his own question.

"A catalyst," he explains, "is an agent which accelerates a chemical reaction. It does not become a part of the compound formed by the reaction. Its mere presence does the work. Certain chemicals will accelerate the rate of explosion of a charge of gasoline vapor and air. Being faster, the explosion is more powerful and more nearly complete. Moreover, a plan has been invented for placing such a catalyst in the combustion chamber. We do not know what it will do, as yet, but we hope that it may make the public use of gasoline more efficient."

Out of this discussion there also comes the statement that coal tar is the source of two fuels for internal-combustion engines—a liquid and a solid. The solid is "crystalline naphthalene," a product of coal-tar distillation.

According to an authenticated report from Europe, a large auto bus driven by finely powdered naphthalene was operated regularly between Paris and Versailles.

In using this fuel, gasoline starts the engine and runs it until the heat of the engine is sufficient to melt the naphthalene, which quickly vaporizes when passed into the carburetor. The use of this fuel naturally requires some modification of the ordinary feeding and carbureting mechanism.

At last we come to alcohol, and, we find, first, discouragement. The average corn production of the United States is 2,740,000,000 bushels. On the basis of 2.73 gallons of alcohol from a bushel of corn, it appears that the corn crop could be converted into seven and a half billion gallons of alcohol. This, however, would be equal to only about five billion gallons of gasoline. The gasoline consumption figures for 1922 gives the answer—5,368,423,364 gallons.

"Ethyl alcohol, as such, is not a satisfactory fuel for use in motors designed to use gasoline," says Dr. E. H. Leslie in his recent volume on "motor fuels,"

However, Bureau of Standards experiments show that alcohol can be burned under three to four times the pressure under which gasoline can be used, with the avoidance of the fuel-knock and with a great increase in power.

The fuel situation in Cuba is particularly interesting. In 1920 that country imported nearly nine million gallons of gasoline. This took a drop, in 1921, to approximately two and a half million gallons, and in 1922 Cuba imported only 694,000 gallons of gasoline! By-product alcohol from the sugar plantations is the answer to that. The alcohol production figures for 1922, in Cuba, show 18,099,591 gallons, most of which is used as motor fuel.

As used in Cuba, alcohol is the main constituent of a blend which contains also trimethylamine, pyridine, ether, and a small amount of sulphuric acid. It also is given a slight violet color, since, it seems, the Cubans are aesthetic in everything—even to the appearance of the liquid which goes into the automobile fuel tank.

In Brazil and Peru large quantities of alcohol are produced at low cost and this spirit is competing vigorously with gasoline. France has been considering a law which would make compulsory the blending of gasoline with alcohol, as a conservation measure, according to the report of a commercial attaché of the U. S.

From South Africa there comes a report that a large railway which uses internal combustion vehicles has awarded a contract for an alcohol fuel known as "natallite," a sugar distillate. Natallite, which was first produced in Natal, South Africa, is a fuel-blend which has practically no petroleum products in its composition. Another recent development of this character in South Africa is the manufacture of alcohol from the prickly pear of "tuna" plant which grows in profusion in Orange Free State.

A typical blend fuel, used successfully in aviation motors in this country consists of the following: alcohol 40 percent; gasoline, 35 percent; benzol, 17 percent; other compounds (including a percentage of ether), 8 percent.

All these substitutes, the devices for more efficient use of gasoline, and of course the blends, antiknock compounds and the improvement in refinery practice which is constantly going on, have a very great bearing on the ultimate problem. They hold the balance, so to speak, of power. They may, in a very short time, prevent an increase in the price of gasoline, making the difference between an ample supply of fuel and a shortage.

Much, too, is in the hands of such persons as the youth who was trying to "wean" his little

car. The constant fuss about the matter, the publication of the facts and "gasoline alley" conversation is awakening in the American motorist a desire to be economical in his use of gasoline. While the money outlay for fuel may not bother the owner-drivers of a great many automobiles, it has become a matter of pride with them to boast of gasoline economy.

These things may see us cutting down our gasoline consumption even though our automobile registration continues to mount by a million every year.

The oil shale investigators report that in one oil shale bed alone in the United States, that of the Green River section in Colorado, there are known deposits sufficient to furnish 64 thousand million barrels of oil—

eight times as much as the total petroleum production in this country since Colonel Drake drilled the first oil well at Titusville, Pa., in the year 1859. And it is more than five times as much as the total production of the world since well petroleum became commercial sixty years ago.

The shale experts assert that as soon as gasoline reaches thirty-five cents a gallon, or over, the production of oil from shale can be made profitable.

It is rather cold optimism, however, to the motorist who doesn't want to pay thirty-five cents a gallon—nor thirty cents. He'd like a slight drop in price, if you please.

L. I. Shaw, assistant chief chemist of the Bureau of Mines

in Washington, says the country owes a debt of gratitude to the wild-cat oil prospector.

"In what country but America," he asks, "could people be persuaded to subscribe funds for the amount of prospecting that has been done here? The people of other countries are not as willing to take chances as we are. Because of this, America knows her petroleum resources better. Moreover, America is the only country which has known resources of helium—which is recoverable from natural gas wells, drilled by 'wildcat'ers."

And the venturesome character is still at it. He has been having a grand time in California where a field has been developed that is upsetting the statistics and

estimates in a most undignified manner. This new field has made San Pedro, California, one of the greatest oil shipping centers in the world, all in a few months.

Siberia, Africa, China, India, Australia, are all to be heard from. When the people of those localities begin to go after oil in the American fashion, perhaps even the photochemist will become more cheerful.

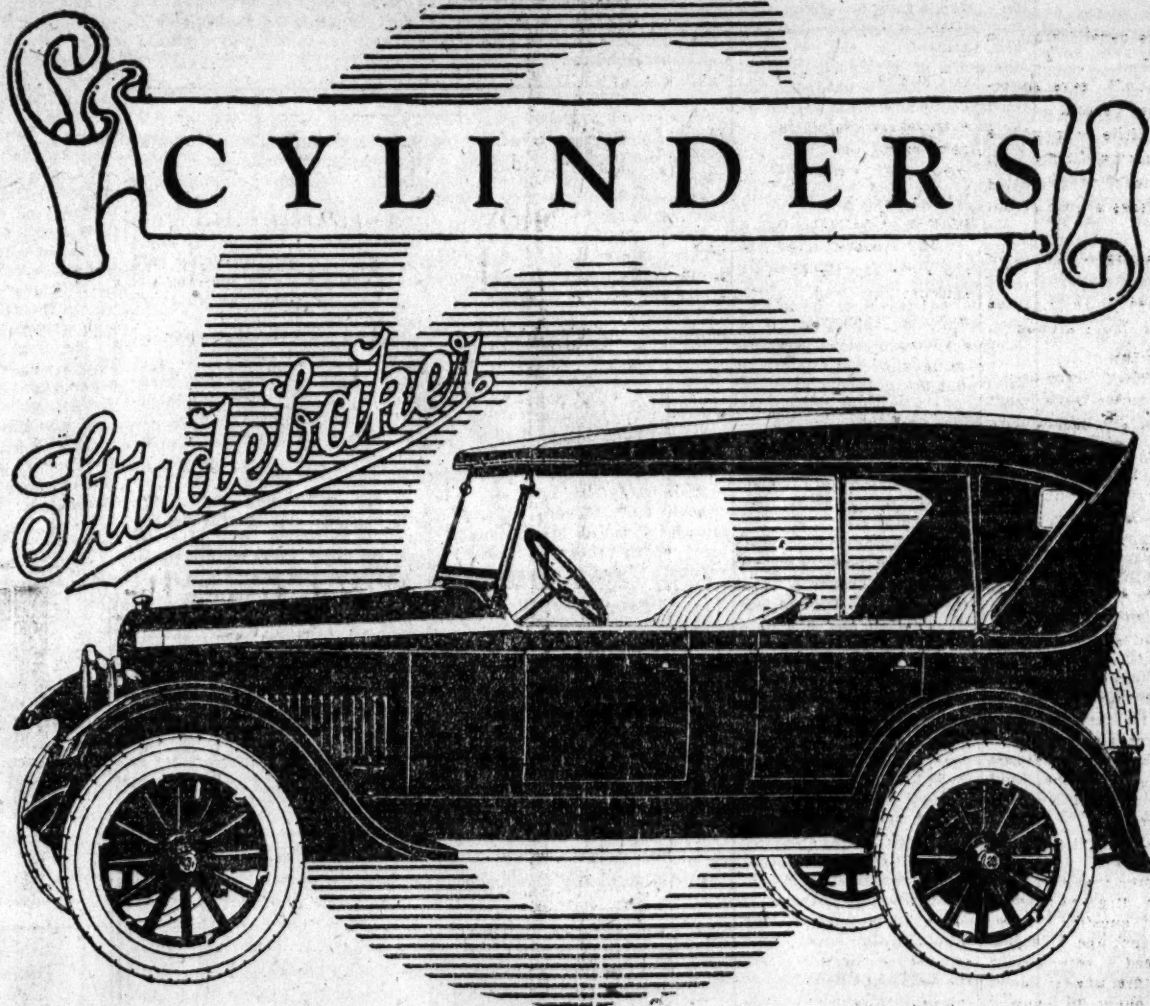
Finally—"The motor fuel supply will outlast by a long time the internal combustion engine," predicts the irrepressible scientist. "A new form of energy and a new device for using it will make the internal combustion engine obsolete before very long."

The particulars? He is, very mysterious about it. Perhaps he

knows something he won't tell, but it is more than likely that he has the scientist's faith in the efficacy of scientific research.

Perhaps the "forest of glass tubes" predicted in 1912 by the Italian chemist Ciamician, shall rise in the desert and energy shall be transmitted by radio to propel our automobiles, airplanes, farm-lighting systems and country newspaper presses. Or perhaps the physicist will take apart the atom and release in orderly fashion the tremendous energy which he says it contains, and that shall be measured on our speedometers. All that is as it may be, but let us, before the conservationists, be careful with what we have and use it well, and keep the scientific men everlastingly at their researches.

An Unrivalled Car



THE STUDEBAKER LIGHT-SIX

Embodies all the good points of all good Cars. Its engines are unrivalled and ensure exceptionally smooth running. The wear and tear of tyres is low and so is the consumption of petrol and oil.

Light Six Touring

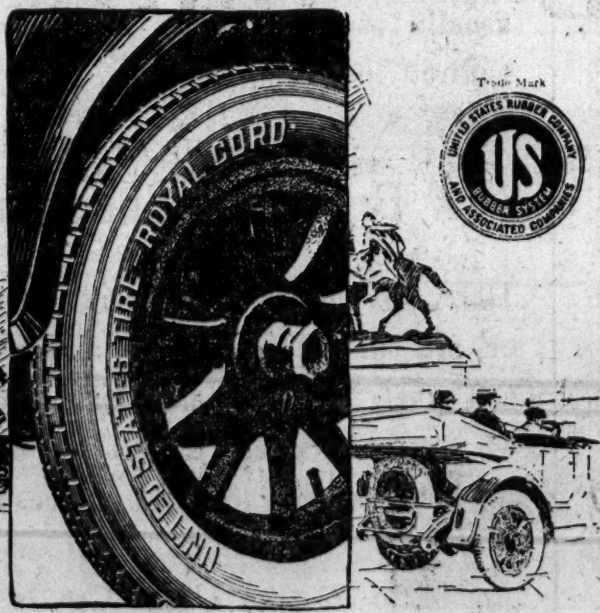
(as shown above)

LIGHT SIX ROADSTER	SPECIAL SIX ROADSTER*
" " COUPE	" " TOURING
" " LIMOUSINE	" " LIMOUSINE
BIG SIX TOURING	BIG SIX LIMOUSINE

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

36 Bubbling Well Road

Phone West 1641-23



The Royal Cord Tires you use this year are just as good as the Royal Cords you used last year. And those you buy next year will be just as good as those you are using now.

United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd.

17 Jinkee Road

Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

36 Bubbling Well Road.

Royal Cord
A 'United States' Tire

Laboratory Work Highly Important In Building Buicks

A tremendous amount of intricate work is done in the laboratory of the Buick Motor Corporation, and nowhere is this more keenly appreciated than in the chemical and physical laboratories. At the Buick factory, every substance that is used in the manufacture of Buick cars, from the coal used in the furnaces to the steel in nuts and bolts, must run the gauntlet of a most formidable array of scientific testing devices.

There are great mechanical plants that twist the drop forged axles into shapeless masses. There are furnaces that turn the carbon in steel into gases. There are scales so delicate they can weigh the carbon in those gases. There are moving picture machines that photograph the strength and the regularity of the current used by the ignition apparatus in action. There are microscopes, stills and mysterious trappings of the chemist's lore, and the air is filled with pungent fumes and odors.

This work is divided into four separate departments—the chemical laboratory, the physical laboratory, the metallurgical laboratory and the electrical laboratory. Both testing and research work is carried on throughout the year, to check up the material before it goes to the manufacturing department, and to assist the engineers in determining the best materials to use in parts for future models.

Nothing could be more thoroughly practical than the work of these analytical experts. They provide an absolute check on every lot of material purchased by the Buick factory and safeguard the interests of every purchaser of a Buick car.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY

In the chemical laboratory a small group of graduate chemists whose duty it is to analyze every material that will respond accurately to chemical analysis. For example, the engineers' specifications for connecting rods call for steel with a certain percentage of carbon, and no variation in this carbon content is permissible. Before any of this material is allowed to enter into the construction of Buick cars the chemists take a small quantity of filings from it, weigh them carefully on one of the sensitive scales mentioned above and place them in an air tight furnace.

Connected with the furnace by a series of tubes and glass apparatus is a tank of oxygen. The oxygen passing through the system is washed and dried thoroughly and then enters the furnace, where the carbon is oxidized to a gas by the intense heat. This gas then passes through a certain chemical in a bulb where it is absorbed. The weight of the bulb containing this chemical has previously been taken and after the carbon gas has been absorbed the whole is again weighed with great care. The increased weight will, of course, show the amount of carbon absorbed, and by comparing this with the weight of the filings placed in the furnace the percentage of carbon in the steel is easily determined.

Countless other raw and finished materials, such as iron, brass, bronze and bearing metal, are tested in an equally thorough manner.

THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY

In the physical laboratory the character of the work differs, but the results obtained are just as vital. Finished parts of every description are brought here and tested until a "failure" or breakage occurs. The object of this testing is not to establish the fact that Buick parts can be broken, but rather to determine exactly how much force or vibration is required to break them. The results are exactly duplicated the conditions to which the parts are subjected in actual service, and are then continued on to a point where the metal is no longer able to stand the terrific force applied. These really wonderful machines are used to test tensile strength (straight pull), compressive strength (steady pressure), and transverse strength (pressure on the center with both ends supported).

To illustrate: A connecting rod, with its nut, is placed in the machine and the testing operation commenced. As the strain increases it is measured by a scale attached to the machine, the operator keeping the strain balanced constantly and measuring the steadily mounting pressure on the dial. After a time the rod snaps and the point at which the failure occurred is accurately recorded and a report is made to the engineering and manufacturing departments.

The testing of bearing balls is another illustration of how complete the strength is determined. Samples are taken from each box of balls in the machine, one on each side of the other. The pressure is applied downward and

of pressure being carefully recorded as before.

In the transverse test, the pressure is also applied downward. If a front axle is to be tested, it is set on the king bolt holes and the load applied to the spring pads, which approximate the load as carried in the car. The test continues until the axle takes a permanent "set"—in other words, will not go back to its original straightness, when the deflection is measured with a deflectionometer, the amount of the pressure being also taken into consideration.

In the torsion, or twisting test, such parts as propeller shafts and drive shafts are placed in a machine and twisted until the elastic limit has been determined by means of an instrument called a torsionmeter. The twisting is then continued until failure occurs, the number of pounds required to reach the elastic limit and the failure being recorded, as in the other tests.

In the chassis spring test the springs are placed in a specially designed machine and set up to deflect and rebound to the equivalent of their maximum travel in a car. In other words, the springs receive the same abuse as if they were mounted on a car which was being driven over bumps so severe that they hit the bumpers on the downward travel and were stopped by the rebound clips on the rebound.

The machine delivers 120 such vibrations per minute the test continuing until one of the spring leaves breaks, after which all the spring leaves are given the Brinell test for hardness and are then analyzed in the chemical laboratory as previously described. The Brinell hardness test consists of placing a steel ball on the part to be tested, placing a certain amount of pressure on the ball and then measuring the depth of the dent made in the test surface of the part.

Valve springs are tested in a device which accommodates 12 springs at a time, compressing them one-half inch farther than their normal travel in the motor. The springs are operated at a speed of 1500 vibrations per minute until a failure occurs. If a failure has not occurred when a total of 5,000,000 vibrations have been given, the springs are considered all right.

The valve springs are also tested with scales for "weight"—i.e., the amount of pressure they exert when compressed.

There are countless other mechanical testing devices in the physical laboratory, such as the machine for testing speedometers; the impact machine for testing the dynamic strength of steel; oil testing apparatus of every description, with Westphal balances for testing the specific gravity, a flash and fire outfit for motor lubricating oils, viscometers for testing the fluidity of oils at different temperatures and distilling outfits for light and heavy oils; radiator and fan testing devices and outfits for testing all Buick parts. Both manufacturers and purchasers, not a single thing is overlooked, and no part is too small to receive the most rigid test.

THE METALLURGISTS

The metallurgical laboratory contains a battery of complete, modern heat treating ovens, with electric pyrometers for accurately measuring the temperatures in hardening and annealing steels. They are also examined under microscopes that will magnify from 10 to 2030 diameters. Before being placed under the microscope, the metal is given seven different polishing operations, beginning with emery wheels and finishing up with jewelers' rouge. After the polishing operations the surface is etched with acids and the structure of the metal examined under the microscope.

Metallurgy has contributed a great deal towards making the automobile possible. And the automobile industry has contributed vastly to the science of metallurgy in the development of special and alloy steels and metals.

THE ELECTRICAL LABORATORY

The electrical laboratory contains electrical testing apparatus of every description. Perhaps the most interesting of these is the oscillograph, which is a complicated moving picture machine for making photographs of the strength and regularity of the current used in ignition. The finished pictures show two parallel strips, one with a record of the primary current (from the battery to the coil) and the secondary current after the voltage has been increased by the coil and is transmitted to the spark plugs. These photographs show with the greatest accuracy any irregularity in either the primary or secondary current, and are made at intervals during the testing of the apparatus until a failure occurs, the amount

of pressure being carefully recorded as before.

Keep Foot On Brake, Not On The Gas



Above is pictured the effective sign placed by the St. Louis (Mo.) Safety Council at one of the busiest street intersections as a grim reminder to motorists to travel slowly and carefully through the city thoroughfares.

000 miles on a Buick car. The photographs are also made at several different motor speeds, as a defective apparatus may show good results at one speed and fail entirely at others.

There is also a small but very accurate dynamometer outfit for testing the power of the electric starting motors, in the same manner that the Buick gasoline motors are tested.

The power of lights is tested in this department as well. The tests covering not only automobile lights of different sizes, but the lights used throughout the factory departments.

In short, the motto of these four Buick testing laboratories is "Show Us." There is not a branch of automobile manufacture which they do not investigate and measure its efficiency with scientific accuracy.

They have an exact way of testing everything that is bought and used around the plant, whether it enters directly into the cars or not. They see that the Buick Motor company gets coal that delivers the greatest amount of heat for the prices paid and that the right material is used in the right place in every department.

They keep in touch with the manufacturing departments proper by their field men, with headquarters in the testing laboratories, who follow the work in the factory and see that all operations are conducted as specified.

They help co-ordinate the efforts of the engineering departments and insure a degree of economy and efficiency in Buick cars that could be obtained in no other way.

Jordan Calls It Flapper Age In Car Retailing

Edward S. Jordan, President of the Jordan Motor Car Company, says: "If there is no car in the family, Youth starts a selling campaign to put one there. If the family maintains a low-priced car, Youth's ambition and imagination pictures the joy of a better one." This and the following remarks are taken from a statement he made to a movie magazine, and recently published in a very interesting booklet entitled—The Ago Factor in Selling And Advertising.

Mr. Jordan goes on to say:

"Never before were the older people of the country so completely under the influence of the younger generation. Youth is in the saddle and must be sold first. Youth is a bigger purchaser for itself today than ever before and positively dictates for the family the purchase of furniture, home sites, phonographs and motor cars. Here at the Jordan Motor Car Company we are trying to meet this new condition by putting youth into our automobile as well as into our selling talk, and by writing our advertising copy to appeal primarily to the young, and secondarily youthful instincts of older people.

"Apparently some manufacturers already realize the value of the 18 to 30 market, some are just beginning to feel that a change has taken place without defining that change, and some are still joking along with the old idea about the man holding the purse without attempting to know who today, is loosening the purse strings."

Now, fellow, to put my comment in the language of the modernists, this bird has said a mouthful!

Psychology is an element in selling that must be heeded and must be followed. Regardless of the fact that we may term it just plain selling "methods"—personality, or what-not, it is the important part of selling whether by the written word or through the spoken word. It is the whole

secret of successful merchandising. Those who ignore it, do not succeed. The successful ones, who may not attribute their apparent success to it, or rather as it is scientifically applied, are nevertheless big users of it in every phase of their business. They may call it something else, but it is there. It must be there.

And the psychology to be reckoned with in any kind of merchandising today, be it automobiles or beeswax, is the psychology of the Flapper and the Flopper; Flopper being the male species of Flapper, as it were.

Since time immemorial, youth has had its fling. But never as it is having it today. It is dominating the spirit of the home, the spirit of the church, the social life of the world is being made over to meet the insistent demands of the dumber boys, and what's more, the older folks are following in the train of this glorious, exultant dawning and finding new hope while they follow these sons and daughters of Pan up the mountainside. Outwardly they have not entirely given in to the trend of the times, but inwardly, ah, how they envy the quick step and light heart of the youngsters, and how they try to imitate the "jazz" of their cake-eating sons and daughters.

No more the gentle ride into the sunset; no, they too want the feel of the morning dew on their feet, and be able to run laughing with their children toward the dawn.

Henry James has told us in one of his treatises on psychology, that the age 30 be reckoned with is between 18 and 30. That is when we form our lifetime prejudices, our character in after life, our loves and our ambitions; all of these come definitely in this age. And naturally, under these headings, we are influenced in a business way. We learn to like this or that and after we have passed this age, it is hard to change the mould. And add this psychology, which has always been a fact, to the present age of Youth coming into its own, and setting, more than it has ever done, the example for all other ages, you can readily appreciate why we automobile men must recognize the terrific influence that is being brought to bear on our product,

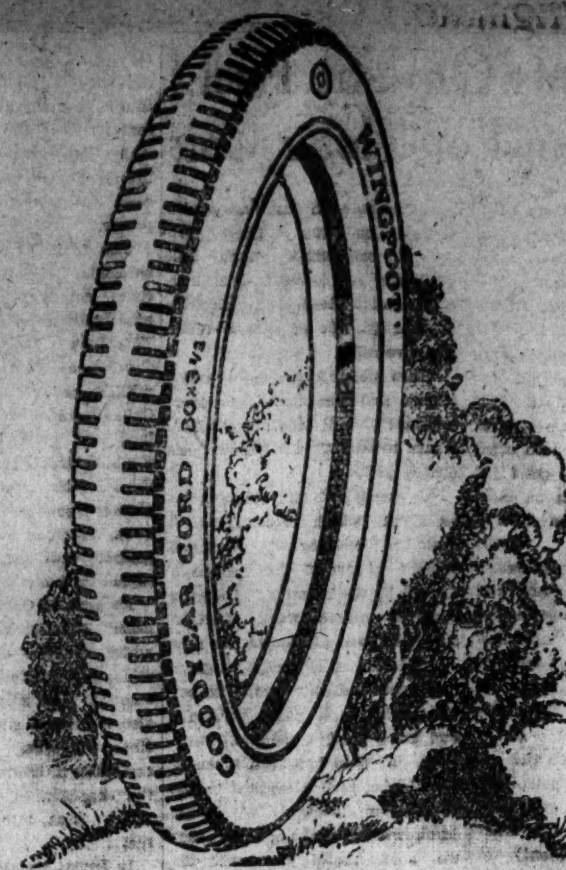
and we must meet it satisfactorily or fall beneath the wheels of those who do recognize it and appeal to it.

Many of the dealers and manufacturers have recognized it, and you will see by looking over the pages of any standard periodical or newspaper, that the youth appeal is beginning to dominate the advertisements of those who appreciate the trend of the times. It may be all wrong as far as some of the beliefs and characteristics of our generation of children are concerned; they may know too much and doing much wrong, we'll leave that end of the discussion to someone else who can moralize better than we can upon the subject, but we must adhere to their interests or we'll lose out in the long run. Take the Jordan advertisements for instance, this style of advertising has brought Jordan far into the front row of automobile manufacturers.

The Pierce-Arrow, one of the country's most conservative advertisers, has recently injected a more or less youthful appeal into their copy. You will notice just the slightest leading in the illustration to youth. Rather a subtle appeal, but there nevertheless. You can take any number of the advertisements and you will find that expert merchandisers are giving in to the youthful appeal and directing their copy men and salesmen accordingly.

The point for us all to realize, whether dealers or manufacturers, is this: youth as it is today, is the buying public. Let us think this over seriously and at the next sales meeting, let's take it up with the boys around the salesroom and have a talk on the subject. Find out if the salesmen are paying enough attention to this important member of the family. Are they catering to the young ladies and young men who are doing the bulk of the talking at the dinner table? Who are bringing home their likes and dislikes, and making their personages felt around the family circle? Who are telling papa in their own inimitable way, what to buy and what not to buy? Who are controlling the purse strings like they never have been controlled before?

It's not a bad folk, it's here to stay for a long time, and whether we still have flappers and floppers we always will have youth, and as long as we do, we must cater to it, for after all, is there a one among you, who is not a youth at heart, and except for a few rheumatic pains and aches now and then who would not follow the desires of a few years back? Youth rules the world today, beyond question folks, and youth must be served.



QUALITY AT A LOW PRICE

The Goodyear 30 x 3 1/2 ins. Wingfoot Cord Tyre combines quality and price to suit the most thrifty buyer.

It is the product of an experienced company, which has a world wide reputation to safeguard.

It embodies many of the efficient methods used in making the Goodyear All-Weather Tread Cord—yet its selling price is considerably less.

For those who desire first cost saving in a dependable Cord Tyre, the Goodyear Wingfoot Cord Tyre is the logical tyre to secure.

GOOD YEAR CORD TYRES



SELECT FROM THESE:

LIMOUSINES AND SEDANS

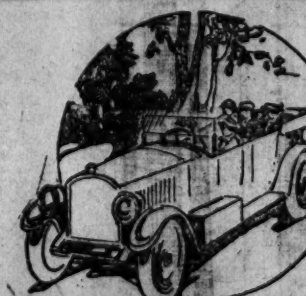
Hupmobile	Limousine	(slightly used)
Studebaker	"	(model 1923)
Dodge	"	(model 1921)
Buick 4	"	(model 1923)
Buick 6	"	(model 1922)
Haynes	"	(just as new)
Essex	"	(model 1922)
Unic	"	(latest model)
De Dion Bouton	"	(brand new)
Austin	"	(model 1922)
Crossley	"	(done 1,200 miles)
Citroen	"	(model 1921)
Fiat	"	(model 1921)
Cleveland	"	(model 1922)
Hudson	"	(model 1922)
Hupmobile	"	(model 1922)

TOURING CARS

Studebaker 7	seater touring	(model 1923)
Studebaker 5	"	(light six)
Essex	"	(model 1922)
Buick 4	"	(model 1923)
Buick 6	"	(model 1922)
Hupmobile 5	"	(model 1922)
Nash 6	"	(model 1922)
Overland 905	"	(fine shape)
Cadillac	"	(almost new)
Crossley	"	(latest model)
Daimler	"	(model 1923)
Citroen	"	(model 1922)
Fiat	"	(model 1922)
Humber	"	(model 1922)

ROADSTERS

Morris-Oxford	Roadster	(model 1921)
Fiat	Coupe	(model made)
Studebaker 4	Roadster	(model 1921)
Buick 6	Sport	(model 1923)



In Shanghai "Used Cars" Are Different—

At Home the words "Used Car" are usually associated with a car which has outlived its usefulness.

But not in Shanghai

Here, dozens of car-owners go on leave or are transferred every month. They sell their cars before leaving and as we are the largest dealers in used cars in China we get the first choice.

An Auto Castle Used Car is usually in better trim and smoother running than a new car. See us.

THE AUTO CASTLE

HEIMENDINGER BROS., 226-229 AVENUE JOFFRE

(Opposite French Fire Station)

*Phone: Manager's Office C. 401; General Office C. 402

Chinese Originators Of Europe's Inventions

By Georges Dubarbier

Our twentieth century, the golden age of the motor, the airplane, and electricity, proud of its recent inventions and their ingenious applications, is sometimes unfair to ages gone by. We moderns have too often a tendency to smile at our predecessors. The excuse, no doubt, is that we gain through ignorance like nouveau riches who, carried away by pride in their new possessions, look with contempt on the teachings of the past. The little essay that I am writing here is designed to show those people who are wholly occupied with their own century that some rein is needed in their headless admiration of modernity.

We hear a good deal of talk nowadays about the miracles of the "electric fairy," but we do not hear quite so much about those of the "explosive motor fairy" or the "steam-engine fairy"—no doubt because these expressions do not sound quite so poetic or else because these particular fairies have all begun to show signs of age. However, this may be, these fairies are really very old ladies.

They belong to a world of marvels to a time when animals talked—a time too when men hardly cared for things which saved them the trouble of inventing things. But we must find out whether Chinese civilization is not still older, for it is a civilization whose traces can be found nearly two thousand years before our era; and here no fairy is concerned at all. It is a question simply like the intentions of our modern magicians.

THE COMPASS

As everybody knows—it is a commonplace to mention it—the Chinese understood the art of the sea compass and of printing long before us Europeans. The Arabs, who were using the sea compass during the Middle Ages, attributed the discovery of its magnetic properties to Aristotle, but the Greeks themselves had been anticipated in this discovery by the Chinese. Perhaps the Greeks had made its acquaintance by way of India or Egypt. Indeed there are texts that show the Chinese twelve centuries before our era using a kind of wagon equipped with an instrument that pointed always toward the north; and according to Humboldt it was the compass that guided them across the immense steppes of Tartary.

So far as printing is concerned, it has always been believed that stereotyped wooden plates were invented by the Chinese about the year 932 of our era; but the works of the sinologist Stanislas Julien have shown that this invention actually dates from the year 593. A text of this period remarks: "It was decreed that drawings and unpublished texts should be collected and engraved on wood for publication." If Europe had been in touch with China about the end of the sixth century it would have learned the art of printing eight hundred years sooner than it did. This invention was brought to its highest pitch of perfection in China in the eleventh century, thanks to the metal worker, Pi Sheng, who devised movable characters in baked earth.

As for lithography, which came to Europe in the first years of the nineteenth century, it was employed by the Chinese in ancient times to reproduce the autographs of emperors. Later on, in the year 923, an imperial decree directed that the manuscripts of ancient authors be carved on stone and reproduced by the press.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES

But I refer to these ancient discoveries merely to recall them. Let us pass on to other facts not so well known and to inventions which are more recent—or which at least we Europeans think more recent. In 1823 there appeared in Europe for the first time a bridge suspended on steel cables—a daring and elegant method of construction that astounded the public. But it would have been a blunder to extol the merits of such an invention to a Chinese traveling among us. He would have smiled—and been more than ever convinced of his country's superiority in everything. He would have believed more than ever that China was the centre of the world, for as a matter of fact the Chinese have been acquainted with suspension bridges from time immemorial.

Their most ancient historians write of bridges hung on iron chains or on rattan. Such structures strange to the missionaries who reached China. They called them "flying bridges" and one recounts his horror as he felt the bridge swing beneath his steps as he crossed a deep chasm.

In Europe people ridiculed these travelers' tales and treated the accounts of the missionaries as mere stories. Later on, when they received verification, the attitude of distrust persisted and the old bridges, dangling on their rusty

chains, were held in derision. Then came forgetfulness; and when in 1823 the suspension bridge was introduced in Europe, not on rusty chains, but on new steel cables, people applauded the engineers' amazing ingenuity.

McADAM'S INSPIRATION

After the bridges come roadways. McAdam was accused of plagiarism when he brought into notice the system of stone surfaces for roadways which bears his name. It is possible to prove that under the administration of Monsieur Turgot in Languedoc the roadways of that province had been "macadamised" long before. But it is certain that McAdam was copying the former process.

It is more probable that he drew his inspiration from a report made by the secretary of the Macartney Mission to China. This secretary, whose name was Staunton, had been struck in the course of his travels with the methods employed by the Chinese in building their roads. On his return he explained all this to his father's engineer, McAdam. The model roads that were afterward built near Bristol according to the McAdams plan are oddly reminiscent of the Chinese roadways reported upon by Macartney's secretary.

In agriculture the Chinese, who are farmers par excellence, have not waited for European chemical discoveries to increase the yield of their fields by fertilisation. They have supplemented their ignorance of vegetable organisms, their intuition and development, by exact observation and practical intelligence.

At a time when Europe had not the least notion of fertilising principles, the Chinese were conducting various experiments with artificial fertilizers, the refuse of dried hemp, oil cakes, and oyster shells. These ancient farmers were particularly advanced in irrigation. They had invented a large machine to carry water from the river, which ran at a lower level, up to the surrounding fields. Two proverbs that have come down from ancient Chinese texts prove the antiquity of their knowledge of fertilizers:

"Manure must be saved like gold"; "It is better to fertilise the fields you have than to buy new ones."

THE USE OF METALS

The inventive spirit of the ancient Chinese excels in still another field. Though Europe has had some knowledge of developing mineral wealth for about two centuries, the Chinese were employing the knowledge in ancient times. We must not draw a naive comparison between our modern processes and the crude methods employed by the Chinese. It is enough to show who first had the idea. The invention is the main thing; all the rest is merely a matter of perfecting; and so, when we boast of the use of iron and brass

in certain constructions, let us remember the brass pagoda constructed on a hill near Tsing Kiang fou that dates from about the twelfth century.

German silver, an alloy which we Europeans once valued, is merely an imitation of an invention long known in China under the name of paitung, or white steel, which is obtained by fusing red steel with arsenic. The Chinese have long been past-masters in the art of making alloys, the best examples that we can mention being the manufacture of gongs and tom-toms.

These instruments, with their perfect tones, whose origin is mingled with the legendary origin of their inventors, have stirred experts to admiration, and in vain have they tried to imitate them. Chemical analysis has determined the composition of the tom-toms, but the details of their manufacture, the knack of the artisans, remain mysteries. It is the same with those vases of ancient bronze so treasured by collectors, of which today we have only occasional samples.

Dye-making, an industry which has been so prosperous in Germany during the last few years, long ago yielded its secrets to the Chinese, the first dyers in the world. The saffron flower, which gives a fine red color, was imported during the Han dynasty, 115 B. C. It was intensively cultivated and soon spread through the whole empire, for use in the manufacture of red dye. Indigo was extracted from five plants. Finally Chinese green, whose chemical composition was sought in vain, drew the attention of Europe. Thanks to the interest of the consul de Montigny it was learned that this green was derived by a complicated process from the bark of a thorn tree. A clever manufacturer at Lyons hit upon the idea of using a similar wood. He obtained the shade he desired and was able to sell fabrics of Chinese green.

VARNISH AND PAINT
Is it any use to recall here the wonderful varnishes that the Chinese have been extracting from a tree since ancient times and that similar processes in our own industries have never been able to equal? With this varnish the Chinese have been able to produce exquisite lacquer work that is forever forbidden to modern quantity-producers.

We must not leave the subject of colors without giving a word about secrets de beauté. Ancient authors show that the custom of painting the face goes back to the Tcheou dynasty, 1116 B. C. Chinese rouge at this time was prepared by mingling a syrupy

coloring extract with fat or white lead. It is easy to see that the fondness of improving on nature among Eve's daughters is at least as old as nature itself. You charming ladies of the twentieth century, who no doubt sometimes wield your lip-sticks and eyebrow pencils with perfect taste, join hands across the centuries with your sisters, those Chinese ladies who beautified themselves with colored fats. You are indeed daughters of the same mother!

In the weaving of fabrics, China has taught us to make use of the fibres of ramie and rattan fibre. In 1841 a missionary returned from China and told how thread made from ramie fibre had been woven into beautiful and delicate cloth in China from the most ancient times. Nobody listened to him until the English took up the idea and imported nettle fibre, which they called China grass and used it in their silk fabrics with the greatest success.

SECOND-HAND INVENTIONS

If the spirit of routine, whether in science or industry, did not paralyze the Chinese spirit until it becomes a perpetual paradox, what practical invention might not have been known to the Chinese ages ago! But a brilliant idea, an invention, has scarcely begun among them before it is brought to a halt, without any general development. This is the history of Chinese civilization, which has itself been crystallized for centuries. Later the people of the West take up the original Chinese idea, and it flashes out as a modern invention—a second-hand invention, one might almost say.

Our illuminating gas is a typical example. The soil of China is rich in deposits of mineral oil, and for a long time the Chinese have drawn off these combustible oils by means of wells. Sometimes these liquid deposits were under such pressure they burst out through the surface of the soil in the form of black vapours. We have a description of a salt works, whose hot rooms were heated by means of gas drawn from a well, and carried through bamboo tubes to factory. With another extension of this primitive piping they lighted the courtyard and out-buildings. Other accounts tell us of the lighting of cities by the same process. All this was in the sixteenth century. Europeans would have smiled at such stories and declared them to be fables, until long afterward Europeans themselves began to study the composition of similar gases and to ask if it were not possible to reproduce them artificially.

Gunpowder was made in 400 B. C. The Chinese made several kinds by mixing it with arsenic or cinnabar. All these powders

were in big grains, which either burst firearms or swiftly wore them out. It seemed as if these peaceful people did not invent the powders so much as a means of destruction as for a pretty pyrotechnic toy. The Chinese have always been fond of fireworks, and they were for a long time unrivalled in their beautiful flowers, symbolic animals, and sheaves of fire in all shades. They reached perfection in producing fruit, especially grapes, in their natural colours by mingling, according to the color desired, camphor, white lead, indigo, and cinnabar. These fireworks were topped off with beautiful flaming swans, which escaped from their places to glide out over the waters of a neighboring lake before they sank hissing into its depths.

CHINESE MEDICINES

Dare we speak of ancient Chinese medicines? Yes, we may well let our modern doctors smile when we recall the theory of humours of the eighteenth century, which after all is not very far removed from our time. We can easily recall what was the condition even of modern medicine before Pasteur's day—and that is only yesterday.

In the fifth century before our era a certain Pien-t'iao declared war on Sorecery, which before that time had made the diagnosis, the physician being nothing but the executor of the sorcerer's will. Pien-t'iao invented the Chinese theory of the pulse. An anaesthetic whose effects were like those of ether or chloroform, was used in China in 220 A. D. by the surgeon Hsun-t'ou. This is established beyond doubt by the text of K'ou K'yi-tong, which was brought to the

(Continued on Page 8)

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. T. C. LEACH Late Service Manager,
Central Garage, Has Joined This Company and
Will be in Charge of Our Depot in

ASTOR ROAD

THE TAYLOR GARAGE

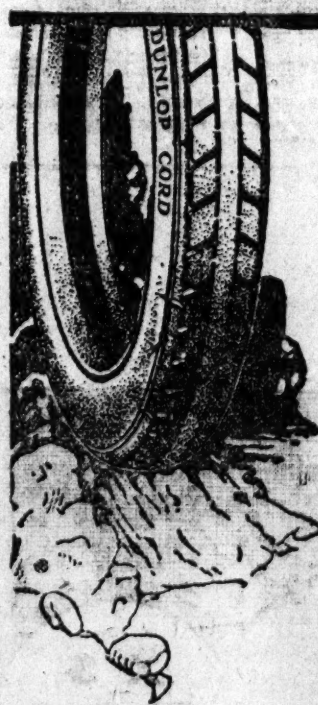
W 3500

N 949

"Super 'Hire Service"

Dunlop Cords Are Best—and Cheapest

DUNLOP



Have you taken the trouble to check the prices you are asked to pay for Motor Tyres? It is in your interest to avoid paying exorbitant prices charged over and above manufacturers' quotations. Ask our quotations and compare with any other make of tyre, and you will see that the Dunlop Cord Tyre costs you appreciably less than any other.

Added to this, the Dunlop Cord is, without qualification, the best that money can buy. That this is universally acknowledged will be seen from the preponderance of Dunlop tyres fitted to cars at the Olympia Exhibition, as follows:—

Total tyres fitted to vehicles	
(British and Foreign)	3,418
DUNLOP	1,939—56.69
All other makes combined (18)	1,380—43.31

In Shanghai too, a further proof of the superiority of Dunlop tyres is the choice made by the local Municipality, including the Public Works Dept., Electricity Dept., Police Force, Fire Brigade, and other Public Services.

Dunlop experience, the longest in the industry, Dunlop organisation, and Dunlop reputation, are behind every detail in the new DUNLOP CORD.

The new DUNLOP CORD MOTOR-CYCLE COVER supplied from stock. Remember—it is a CORD, also it costs less than any other make.

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY (CHINA), LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

23 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai

PHONES C. 2248 & C. 5051

Cables: "PNEUMA IC"

Play with the Dunlop Maxfli Golfball

Astonishing Prices

Crossley

CARS

THE Merits of Crossley cars are known throughout the world, and all who know motor cars know that the name CROSSLEY is a guarantee of excellence. The new price arrangements make it possible for motorists in China to obtain Crossley cars at approximately home prices.

Delivered, including duty and Charges at SHANGHAI

15/30 h.p. Touring Car—£445

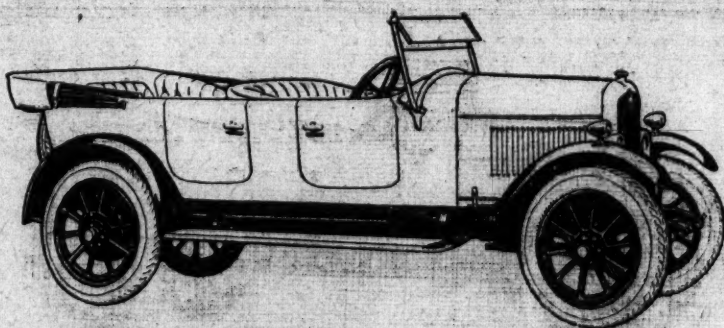
19.6 h.p. Touring Car—£795

Prices Subject to alteration

For further particulars apply:—

CROSSLEY MOTORS LTD.

EXPORT DEPT., 40-41 CONDUIT ST., LONDON W.I.



Largest Royal Family In Europe

market does not apply in the present instance.

Thus the question of whether recourse is to be had to foreign or native loans resolves itself into whether reconstruction materials are to be bought abroad or at home. There are, however, some things which cannot be got readily in this country. For instance, iron can be produced here, but not machinery for the manufacture of iron, for which the nation is dependent on the foreign market.

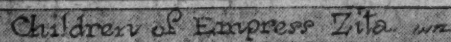
dependent on foreign countries. The policy to be adopted, therefore, should be one of self-supply, at least in regard to materials which are directly necessary for reconstruction purposes and which can be produced in this country. The earthquake has made a hole in the wealth of the nation. It is advisable that this hole should be filled up, not with foreign loans temporarily, but by the efforts of the nation, more especially as the production of reconstruction materials at home as far as practicable will result not merely in the reconstruction of the Tokio district but in that of Japanese industry at large, because it will revive to some extent man works which it has been necessary to curtail or shut up in consequence of the after-war reaction. It is hardly necessary to add that the restoration of industrial operations of providing more experience for producers in matters of technique and management and providing for the unemployed. On the other hand, the purchase of materials abroad will mean giving work to foreign countries at the expense of Japan.

In these circumstances, concludes Dr. Kambe, while some foreign borrowing is perhaps inevitable, reliance should be placed

domestic loan chiefly. But is it practicable to float reconstruction bonds to a large amount in the present stringent state of money? It all depends on how the matter is set about. By impressing on the people that this is an extraordinary time calling for extraordinary exertions, it will be possible to raise a fairly large amount of funds. There should be active propaganda emphasizing that it is the duty of the people to buy reconstruction bonds. By the same way as subscription for war loans was made almost compulsory in Europe and America, many people will be able to subscribe for such bonds by exercising a little more care and economy than usual. Even merchants and manufacturers, who might perhaps argue that, pressed as they were for business funds they could not afford to invest in public bonds, will not be entirely reluctant to invest if a little attention were paid to making them desirable securities backed by the Government and the Bank of Japan and freeing them from taxation, etc., so that to own them would be practically equivalent to owning cash. Workers, too, especially those workers who are earning good wages in the Tokio district, should be encouraged to subscribe for reconstruction bonds instead of frittering away their earnings. To this end it may be advisable to issue bonds with bonuses or bonds like lottery debentures. By these and other means, it will be practicable to float a not inconsiderable amount of domestic bonds, and this course will have the additional advantage of training the people. It is not sound policy to expect that it is easy to raise the bulk of the money. For the sake of the reputation of the nation, moreover, foreign loans are far from welcome. China is now in difficulties on account of foreign loans and for Japan to depend chiefly on external financial assistance was an approach on her part to the condition of China.

EVIL OF DOMESTIC BONDS

Mr. Hashimoto Kikaku, a Director of the firm of Osaka-yama Shoten, another contributor to the same journal, however, is convinced that the flotation of foreign bonds is the best means of raising reconstruction funds. One of the various suggestions made for the raising of necessary capital is, he says, that the note issue should be increased. Mr. Kaneko Naokichi of the Suzuki firm) being among the advocates of this course. Nothing would be easier than to carry this plan into execution, but it would be a serious disadvantage to the nation's economic life to weaken the gold reserve relative to the note issue and precipitate it in the same direction as the mark. If, not to the same degree, for, though various causes contribute to keep Japan's financial credit high, one of the more important of them consists in the decline of her gold reserve. This course, therefore, is not to be followed, it follows that the flotation of foreign bonds will be the best means to secure the necessary money, for apart from this the only other alternative will be to issue domestic bonds. But in this country the rate of interest is so high, that it will be necessary to pay 7 or 8 percent even on public bonds, and as those invested in public bonds will do so mostly by withdrawing their bank deposits and the banks themselves will have had to subscribe largely, there will ensue a considerable increase in the liquid funds of banks and a more pronounced growth than ever of commercial and trust funds for which there is very great demand, the result



ling that the economic world in this country will be suffering from anaemia before long, which may reduce it to an incurable state of exhaustion.

Merchants and manufacturers, continues Mr. Hashimoto, who are accustomed to borrowing cheap money from banks and working it more profitably, have no fear about contracting loans. But laymen who do not know how to earn a margin by borrowing money from

others a apt to associate a loan with the beginning of the decline and fall of the debtor's house and fortunes. Japan had little experience in foreign loans until she had to resort to foreign money at the time of her war with Russia, and the great difficulties she afterwards experienced with interest payments and the excess of imports have impressed the nation with an excessive and indiscriminate dread of foreign loans. But there are loans and loans; there is all the difference in the world according as their proceeds are used unproductively, as in the cases of the Russian war, or productively, as when a cotton mill is built with foreign money. Whether the contracting of foreign loans is advisable or inadvisable

depends entirely on the use to which the money is put. In this country, money is now generally worked at a profit of 10 percent, more or less. So if foreign capital is imported at 6 percent and worked so as to yield a profit of 10 percent, there will be a marginal profit of 4 percent, which can be allotted to the sinking of the loan. So there is nothing to fear about foreign loans. Another important advantage of foreign loans is that they serve to increase the intimacy of international relations by making the creditor interested in the prosperity of the debtor. If Japan borrows money from England and America, for instance, the latter will naturally have interest in furthering the growth of productive industry in this country for the protection of their own interests. On the other hand, if a large amount of bonds be floated at home, the market price of public bonds will utterly collapse to the entire loss of the country's credit abroad. The steep fall in the price of public securities will also throw the money market into confusion and reduce financial circles which have been on a fair road to settlement to a condition no less desolate than the ruins of Tokio.

(Continued from Page 7)

attention of the Academy of Sciences in 1849 by Stanislas Julien.

The Chinese anaesthetic, known as *ma yao*—that is to say, 'the remedy which takes away feeling'—was extracted from Indian hemp, which also yields *hashish*. The old Chinese text tells us 'Hua-t'ou gave a dose of *ma yao* to the patient, who a few minutes later became unconscious—that is, as though he were deprived of life. As the case demanded, Hua-t'ou would operate upon the person or amputate, and remove the cause of the sickness. Then he would draw the tissues together at the point of incision and apply ligatures. After a few days the sick man was on his feet again without having felt the least pain during the operation.' This text from the year 220 makes the controversy over who first discovered ether seem childish.

The Chinese inventive spirit found an application for mercury in a very amusing way. Little puppets were devised whose bodies

contained a drop of mercury, causing the little manikin to jump about in the oddest way. Have we not here the origin of those mechanical toys that are the joy of every child on the Boulevard?

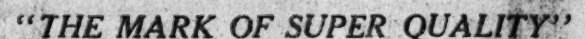
While we are on the subject, let us not forget those Chinese charlatans who traveled over China exhibiting their magic eggs. These eggs had characters and designs in relief on their shell. These were made by drawing with a fatty substance and then plunging the egg into varnish. The acid dissolved the calcareous matter of the shell, leaving the parts protect-

It is interesting to note these examples of ancient Chinese inventive genius. Without exaggerat-

ing the merits of the old Chinese, without wishing to claim for them precedence in all our discoveries. It is fascinating to turn back to these thousand-year-old "hints," which might have had practical development and become "scientific," if the original idea had not been mummified from the very moment of its emergence from the Chinese mind. With this people,

application has never followed the idea. It conceives, it sketches out, but it falls back into lethargy, leaving to the people in the West the energetic effort before which it recoils.

Aluding to certain French discoveries that have never left the laboratory, and that others have later turned to good account, Schopenhauer has called the French the Chinese of Europe. Personally, I do not find that had company if I may believe Voltaire, who wrote: 'inventors will always hold first place in the memory of mankind.'



is cordially invited to inspect the New Hudson Super Six open Drive Limousine now on display at our Showroom.



Corner AVENUE EDWARD VII and THIBET ROADS, SHANGHAI.
Showroom: Telephone C. 3304. Service Station: Telephone C. 5087.

The Chinese inventive spirit found an application for mercury in a very amusing way. Little puppets were devised whose bodies

**X S
POLICIES
ARE
BEST**

Mr. Hashimoto Kikaku, a Director of the firm of Osaka-yama Shoten, another contributor to the same journal, however, is convinced that the flotation of foreign bonds is the best means of raising reconstruction funds. One of the various suggestions made for the raising of necessary capital is, he says, that the note issue should be increased. Mr. Kaneko Naokichi of the Suzuki firm) being among the advocates of this course. Nothing would be easier than to carry this plan into execution, but it would be a serious disadvantage to the nation's economic life to weaken the gold reserve relative to the note issue and precipitate it in the same direction as the mark. If, not to the same degree, for, though various causes contribute to keep Japan's financial credit high, one of the more important of them consists in the decline of her gold reserve. This course, therefore, is not to be followed, it follows that the flotation of foreign bonds will be the best means to secure the necessary money, for apart from this the only other alternative will be to issue domestic bonds. But in this country the rate of interest is so high, that it will be necessary to pay 7 or 8 percent even on public bonds, and as those invested in public bonds will do so mostly by withdrawing their bank deposits and the banks themselves will have had to subscribe largely, there will ensue a considerable increase in the liquid funds of banks and a more pronounced one than ever of commercial and trust funds for which they will very soon demand, the reser-

The China Press Pictorial And Fashion Section

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1924



A CHUNGKING PAGODA



Enjoying His Paper And Pipe

This young man, having finished his Sunday morning chores, settles himself comfortably in his bamboo Morris chair for an hour with his pipe and the China Press Magazine supplement. He evidently was annoyed by the photographer's interruption.



GENERAL HO FENGLIN

A leading figure in the present political situation as affecting Shanghai. He is Defense Commissioner for Shanghai and Szechwan.



VLADIMIR AND IRENE

Irene, it will be noticed, is making more or less of an overture to Vladimir, but that young gentleman does not appear to be particularly excited about it. Or maybe she has slapped him, and he is turning the other cheek.

Today's Soloist



MADAME MOND HOLESKO

Who will sing at today's Municipal orchestra concert at the Town Hall.



SNAPPED ON TIBET ROAD

The young man in the foreground wanted to get a closer view of a passing funeral, so his father provided him with a grandstand seat. It would be difficult to determine, from the look on his face, whether he approves of funerals or not.

She Wins First Prize



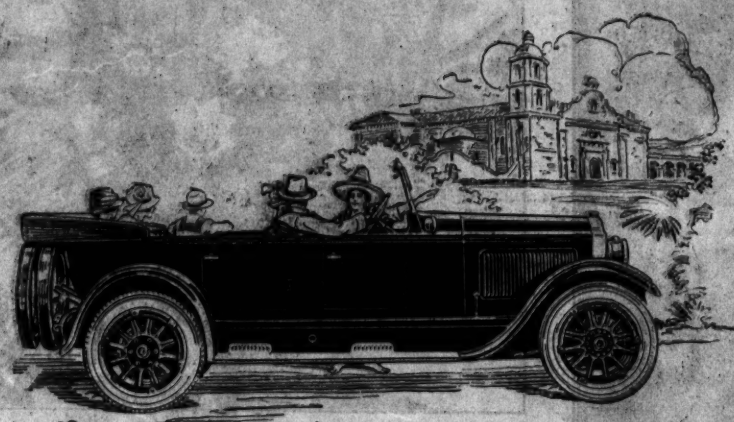
Meet Miss Phyllis Koskey, 100 Boone Road, who carries off first prize in the China Press photo competition. Isn't she the curliest little person you ever saw?



The ceremonies in connection with the dedication of the new American School on Route Petain, held on Thursday, were attended by a representative American throng. At the right is the flagstaff on which "Old Glory" was hoisted at the conclusion of the ceremonies.

THERE ARE BUICK

IN THIS CITY THAN ANY



Twenty-one cars arrived by the
"President Madison" on January 3rd.

FOUR
and
SIX

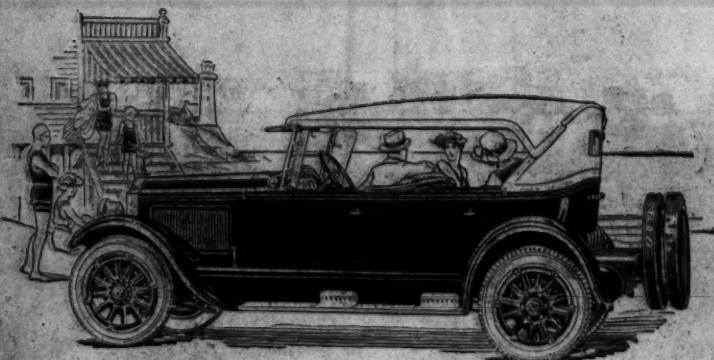
H. S. HONIGSBERG AND

40 Bubbling Well Road

Largest Distributors of Automobiles

CHEFOO

PEKING



ARE MORE
CKS

OTHER MAKE OF CAR

OURS
XES

If you want one of these fine
Four-Wheel-Brake Cars you must hurry!

AND COMPANY, INC.

ell Road, Shanghai

of Automobiles in China

EFOO

COLOR CONTRAST in
the sweater was once
thought to be the chief glory of
the knitted mode. But this special
popularity has been usurped by
simplicity, as the new sweaters of
the season will prove.

Brushed wool, soft and snug,
enjoys a vogue. When it is com-
bined with the plain stitch it lends
itself to the possibilities of con-
trast to fashion a trimming.

Color itself is not overlooked.
It is used cleverly in two or three
tone effects to make the simple
garment a thing of vivid beauty.

The trimming should be in har-
mony with the lines, colored
material being employed when a
bold contrast is desired. The
more feminine sweaters are
reserved for the jacket
or costume models.



TIENTSIN

For Winter Sports

COLOR CONTRAST in the sweater was once thought to be the chief glory of the knitted mode. But this special popularity has been usurped by stitchery, as the new sweaters of the season will prove.

Brushed wool, soft and snug, enjoys a vogue. When it is combined with the plain stitch it lends itself to the possibilities of contrast to fashion a trimming.

Color itself is not overlooked. It is used cleverly in two or three tones' effects to make the simple garment a thing of vivid beauty.

The trimming should be in harmony with the lines, tailored stitchery being employed when a boyish contour is desired. The more feminine adornments are reserved for the jacquette or costume models.

the band of the cap. The crown takes the fainter tint of the design, offering an effective contrast to the dark background of the band which joins it. The throw-scarf is knitted in brushed wool finish, clinging as closely as if its special duty, as an accessory, were a real pleasure.

Most of the new sweaters are interesting because of their adroit designs, fashioned entirely of contrasted stitchery or colors. For example, consider the Tuxedo, which has a front of knitted blocks, with a girdle of two hues braided together.

Brushed wool is used in bandings around another pretty model, proving that contrast can be achieved as effectively in stitchery as in color. The bandings, as you will notice, are of long-haired wool, while the sleeves and coat have a clipped surface which gives a pile finish.

When the sweater takes a knitted skirt as its complement, it becomes, naturally enough, a knitted suit. The trimming is simple, with lines of contrasting color at collar, cuffs, coat bottom and side panels. The skirt matches the sweater jacket.

Costume suits are worn at the more formal occasions, such as tea or the matinee, while the embroidered velvet hat is altogether appropriate as headgear in this connection.

Shadings of one color are introduced in sweaters this season, and they are exquisitely effective. One may choose the late Autumn colors of brown, red, yellow and gold, and find them artistically combined in stripes.

The sweater illustrated, with its stripes running across the bodice and closing

down the front, is an excellent style to display these lovely new tints. Of plain color is the background, with the stripes shading from the faintest Autumnal hue of Nature to the deeper colors which appear just before Winter. Brushed wool gives the necessary medium through which to graduate these shades and complete the effect of a single color in various gradations.

Knitted scarves and caps are finding an appropriate place in the styles for Winter sports. While the afternoon suit or frock of knitted fabric finds its fashion ally in dress millinery, the simple sports styles must cling to simple caps. These are indeed novel this year, and very effective in their fascinating new shapes and colors.

There is, for example, the felt tam which is worn so advantageously with the heavier slip-on sweater for the more active sports of Winter. It has a very narrow band to hold it snug, and a wide, soft crown, which may flop in any direction and still keep a becoming contour.

The knitted cap pictured herewith matches its scarf. This is a very essential fashion detail when the two are worn with the same costume. The crown of the cap is similar to the scarf, and the scarf ends are dipped with the same color which was selected for the band of this snug cap with its simple angular design.

Two of the girls are shown wearing head bandeaux, for this style has invaded the daytime mode since it made its first appearance in the more formal wardrobe of evening. It is a charming idea now that it is considered good style with the sweater, for one may achieve some delightful contrasts or color unities between sweater and bandeau.

THE mere mention of sports togs brings to mind certain fascinating tailored effects. The knitted vogue, this season, cleverly combines a feminine note with lines verging on severity.

Here they are, then—the new varieties from which to select. There is the dainty slip-on model which displays youth to such advantage. It is of fibre silk with horizontal stripes, forming an interesting classic design, and a girdle of Roman coins at the low waistline. Two ball buttons loop together at the neckline, giving a correct finish to the blouse, whose soft collar, as it were, peeps over the sweater.

The athletic girl, on the other hand, makes her choice from styles which her brother well might wear. Purled at the cuffs and bottom, this heavier garment is trimmed with bandings which afford an attractive contrast. A rolled collar, with a bone button at the front, is in-keeping with its tailored lines. With this sweater one wears a strictly sports hat—the crushable felt tam is excellent for the ice rink, hockey, golf or hiking.

The winter girl finds comfort and beauty in the knitted cap and scarf which she is shown wearing in one of the illustrations. An angle design is knitted in a loop stitch of lighter shade, to trim



China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1924

RECS DEFEAT POLICE IN CUP SEMI-FINALS

Club "A" Team Beats "B" Eleven In Other Half

GAME IS FAST

The Weather Attracts Good Crowd; Other Results

RESULTS

SKOTTOWE CUP	
Recs. 3	Police 1
S.P.C.A. 5	S.P.C.B. 2
SECOND LEAGUE	
Police 5	Haab. Sch. 3
Public Sch. 0	Jewish 0
Luisiano 12	Navy 0
St. Xavier's 1	Maritime 0
Customs 3	Race 2
FRIENDLY	
H.M.S. D. 5	Engineers 1

BY WHISTLE

Yesterday was a Skottowe Cup afternoon, the semi-final round, and the chief interest centered in the Police-Recs contest which the Rees settled to their satisfaction with a 3-1 win.

The other half was a Club game "A" vs. "B" and as expected, the "A's" won eventually 2-1, but the "B's" fought them a little by leading two-one at the interval.

The Durban got a little of their own back in a friendly with the Engineers, whom they beat 1-0 with an inferior team.

RECS VS. POLICE

The Rees proved their superiority in this game, despite the absence of Xavier and G. Johansson, and it was chiefly in the half-back line. The Police always seemed to have a hiatus between their defence and forwards, which made their play disjointed, whilst the Rees halved allowed up all the time, and continually placed for their forwards.

As the game opened there was nothing in it, the Police attacking, and Remedios saved one from Wilkinson, they kept up the pressure and forced a corner, from which nothing resulted.

The Rees got away and Sofouls put a beauty across but Pridmore had it, and then saved gain from Evans.

Evans and Sofouls got away in the right and A. Sofouls received but lost a fine chance by letting over, and Clisgold got his shot in the way of one from Evans which would otherwise have scored.

A Police breakaway got right down and Shepherd sent in a last one which Remedios was glad to get hold of.

The Rees forced a couple of corners, from the second of which Johansson put over.

RECS SCORE

After some thirty minutes hard play, a decision against Quayle near the area, gave Turner a chance which he converted with a deadly low drive.

The Police woke up at this, and made a determined rush, Wilkinson and Shepherd forcing Turner to save by kicking over the goal.

A fine left wing rush then gave Munson a glorious chance in front of the open goal, but he missed the ball altogether. A decision against Turner then fell to the Police but Wilkinson lofted the free-kick, and Remedios saved.

The half closed with a Rees back between Johansson and Sofouls and the latter tested Pridmore who saved a fine drive. The Rees opened the second half by going away in line but Evans handled a bouncing ball, just as he was going through.

POLICE EQUALISE

Then came the Police solo-goal. Macdonald placed finely for Munson who netted in a flash, giving Remedios no chance. For a while the Rees struggled to get the lead again without success, then from a nicely placed corner by Sofouls, his brother found the net with a half-volley. The Police kept going but the forwards fell off somewhat and failed to use the good openings opened by the defence. A couple of rushes looked dangerous, but Turner smothered one, and Ling missed at the finish of the second. Then the Rees took charge of the game, mostly in the person of Evans who sailed through the

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

BILLY TINGLE

You'd like me to tell you a story of a boxer—a game little lad—Who's out for the fun and the glory To make all the boxing fans glad? Well, Billy, whose surname is Tingle Has shown what he knows of the game, He's always ready to mingle With those who will lead him to fame; He has fought, he has lost, he has won, sir, He has taken defeat with a smile, He's a regular son-of-a-gun, sir, With his footwork, his grin and his guile.

In Australia he beat, at his weight, sir, The best of the lads that he fought, And now he is seeking his fate, sir In the Champion Class—and he ought To make a big showing when meeting Joe Lynch in the Bantam-ship boat.

The two will be each out for beating The other with nought but "Knock-out." Now boxers out here don't make money, The game isn't big enough yet, It isn't all skittles and honey To make both ends meet you can bet;

Sam Davis does all that he can, sir To keep all his boys in good trim, And yet there are folks that would pan, sir The type of a fellow like him.

And this just leads up to a take sir, Where boxers are friends to the core.

Each other they never will fail, sir And "Sportmanship" their only law. This Billy the Tingle is craving To visit the States for a bout, The little chap simply just raving To knock all the bantam lads out.

And so—just to make things go easy To give him the start that he needs, We want all the Sports, bright and breezy.

The lads that are better than weeds, To stage a big show—Complimentary—To show we appreciate him. To do it in style parliamentry With dollars his wallet to fill.

And say, do you know the first offer To come to my ears for the show? Why one Matty Smith who would proffer

A fight just to make the show go, And Matty says: "This Billy Tingle Can beat anyone at his weight, And soon you will find he will mingle

With those whom we reckon "First Rate." He is game, He's a sport, he is keen, sir, Of championship class, take my word.

If you're not a "never-had-been" sir You won't say that this is absurd, A tough guy like me knocked him out, sir.

I hated like H-11, but I did, But to get him a championship bout sir I'm going to fight for the Kid.

So fight fans look out for the big night, Let glad rage and ties be unfurled, Let Billy meet Lynch in the big fight.

And be Bantam Champ. of the world.

And that's that! In other words, the above tells you that we are to have a big Gala Night of boxing and it is to be just a little bit of appreciation to help Billy Tingle to hit the shores of the U. S. A., and hit all the bantams so hard that he will at last hit Joe Lynch and win the bantam's crown.

KNUTE AND SILENT I almost headed this par. Mute and Silent. I suppose that within the next forty eight hours one of

the two will be either Mute or Silent for a least ten seconds.

"Silent" Linnett fit the town a couple of days ago. He won't talk much but standing just over six feet, and weighing just under two hundred good pounds it looks as if he can do a whole lot. I asked Sam Davis how he was impressed. He looked at me in a quizzical sort of way and said: "Gram"—that's what he calls me—"he is the goods." I put a further question "Sam, do you think he will floor the big Knute on Monday?" Sam again looked at me. He hesitated. He placed his forefinger to the place where the brains are boxed. Then he smiled. In gentle tones he answered: "Gram, wait and see." This latter phrase, gentle readers, is a distinct crib. Perhaps you will remember that Mister Asquith once said the same. Now we have to wait and see what the Silent one will do, while Mister Asquith also waits and sees what these Labor folk are going to do.

But there isn't the least bit of hesitation in the Knute Hansen camp. I saw Matty Smith last Friday night. We were all discussing our troubles. One chap said that money troubled him. The lack of it of course. Another lad said his trouble was a wife. Matty said "I've got you all beat. I've got Knute Hansen. He insists on sparring with me. I need a ladder to hit his chin, and when he wants to get me on the button he has to go on his bended knees. But Mister G. B." that's what he calls me, "you can take it from me that Knute is going to win."

This same Matty Smith knows the boxing game inside out. As far as he is concerned he is through with the game, although he hopes to meet Garcia in a mix-up when the "Tingle Complimentary" is staged. But the little champ is very sincere in his judgment of his lad Knute. I have heard him on more than one occasion say that this same Knute will be the World's Champion. He is looking after him carefully. He is training him so that he can carry his six-foot-four-and-a-half inches with his two-hundred-and-a-half pounds with the speed of a featherweight.

He tells me that Knute is a fighter at heart and the biggest and nicest fellow he has ever been hit by.

By the way, I have seen quite a number of newspaper accounts of Knute's prowess. I confess to being surprised. He is still looking forward to celebrating his twenty-first birthday party, but he has met a whole lot of good fellows in his teens, and has made them "his teens."

Yes, the fight tomorrow night ought to be great. Candidly, I don't think much of the prelims, as advertised, but follows like Kiko and Tigora and that excellent boxer Toledo ought to make even that part of the card attractive.

TOM FENWICK AND TINA GERALD

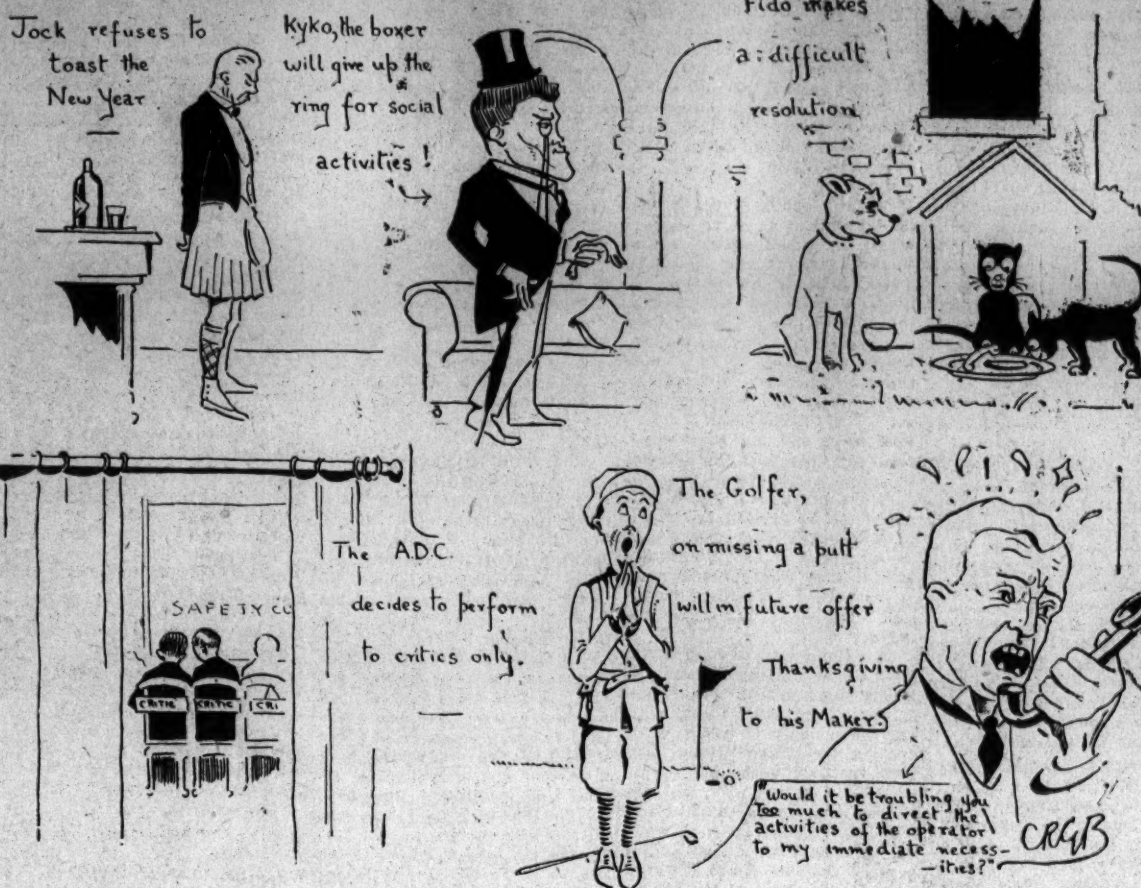
Mr. Fenwick and Miss Tina Gerald have arrived in town and hope in the very near future to give playgoers a series of plays at the Lyceum. Just at present that popular house is fully booked up, but it will be good for everyone if a week can be squeezed in to give these two players a chance of showing us what they can do.

I have known Tom Fenwick for some time now. He is not only a player but a playwright of a distinct class. He revels in one act plays and creates a wonderful atmosphere in his work. Unfortunately he is much too artistic to rattle out his lines on a typewriter. I wish he would. If he only wrote his long hand a little better I wouldn't growl, but he writes something like a doctor.

You know what that is, don't you? But despite the difficulties I am able to decipher 99.99 of

(Continued on Page 2)

The Week—As Seen By The China Press Artist



PUBLIC SCHOOL AND S.A.S. WIN CHESS MATCHES

First Rounds In Inter-School Contests Played

The first rounds in the inter-school Chess Shield competition were played off last week, and resulted in wins for the Public School for Boys and the American School.

Public School for Boys	
R. Nobliston	0
J. Pettigra	1
A. Nobliston	1
N. Karanjia	1/2
Speransky	0
D. Jacob	1
Raeburn	1

American School	
James Huijnga	1
Charles Squires	1
Roy Squires	1
Albert Bowen	1
Wilfred Huntley	1
Maxey Smith	1
Paul Macginnis	1
Jack Gray	1

Public School for Boys	
R. Nobliston	1
J. Pettigra	0
A. E. Nobliston	1
N. Karanjia	1
D. Jacob	1
Speransky	1
S. Karanjia	1
Raeburn	1

Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	
G. Livehitz	1
H. Whittaker	0
D. Commissariat	0
A. Grozman	1/2
R. Stephan	1
No Opponent	2 1/2

Public School for Girls	
Elly Leibovitch	0
Lucy Rubenstein	0
Rachel Talan	0
Violet Levy	0
Annie Pinkelstein	0
Grace Moosa	0
No opponent	0
No opponent	0

Hanbury School for Girls	
Sarah Almbinder	0
Nellie Williams	0
Jessie Hammond	0
Lizzie Stephan	0
Winnie Artindale	0
No opponent	0
No opponent	0
No opponent	0

Public School for Girls	
Elly Leibovitch	0
Lucy Rubenstein	0
Rachel Talan	0
Violet Levy	0
Annie Pinkelstein	0
Grace Moosa	0
No opponent	0
No opponent	0

Heavy Weights Ready To Settle Argument At The Carlton Tomorrow

Everything is in readiness for the clash of the heavyweights, Knute Hansen and Silent Linnett, at the Carlton tomorrow night. Promoter Davis announced last night that a good list of preliminaries had been arranged and that there would be enough talent in action to satisfy the most clamorous.

Since his arrival in town on Thursday the Fifteenth Infantry strapper has been putting the finishing touches on his training at the gymnasium of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and has shown those who have been watching him that he has a world of speed and punch.

As an indication of the high esteem in which Silent is held in boxing circles in North China it was reliably reported yesterday that the members of the Tientsin club had telegraphed two thousand dollars to Shanghai to be wagered on the soldier. It was also reported that all of this

had been eagerly snapped up by local admirers of Hansen. Knute will enter the ring in perfect condition, as he has been in training practically continuously for months, all the time under the careful guidance of Captain Matty Smith, his pugilistic mentor.

Knute will have it on the victor from Tientsin in weight, but from all reports he will find Linnett his equal in speed and hitting power, and also in gameness. In fact it is reported that gameness is the soldier's middle name.

Fight fans here will have an opportunity in this fight to see Hansen in action for the first time since he came to Shanghai several months ago. Knute is frankly an aspirant to world's heavyweight honors, although he is not so foolish as to think of challenging Dempsey tomorrow or next week. There has been talk of matching Knute ever since he came here but always the difficulty of finding a suitable opponent intervened.

Linnett has a fine fighting record, having won every fight in which he has participated since coming to China with the Infantry. That interest in the battle is intense is reflected by the advance seat sale, which has been heavier than for any boxing show previously held at the Carlton.

Dutch Champion Is Winner At Chess (Reuter's Service) London, Jan. 4.—The 22-year old Dutch chess champion, M. Max Euwe, won the first prize in the Hastings Chess Championship, defeating Mr. Price in 21 moves.

Plans Formed For Hockey Competition

(Reuter's Service)

Chamonix, Nov. 20.—The hockey teams representing the United States and Canada will be placed at the head of the two series of teams entered for the competition here this winter, beginning January 25. The total number of countries entered to date number eight and no further entries are expected.

Canada will lead the upper half of the draw, playing England in their first match and the winner of France and Norway in the semi-finals.

The Americans have a much harder road to travel in the lower half. They meet in the first round the team representing Sweden. Should they survive that round then they will have to face the winner of the Switzerland versus Czechoslovakia game in order to reach the finals. The Swiss will probably give the Americans a very hard fight.

And it came to pass that on the second Sabbath, the Stewards called upon them the young men and said: "Lo! and behold, we will show you a new Handicap Course, and the name of that handicap course is Kiangwan."

"And the young men consulted one with another, and they said: 'Tea, verily, we will put our courage before us, and go forth to the victory which lieth in our hands.'"

"But the young men were troubled upon that journey. 'And they fell foul of the trial that were put upon them.'"

"And one of them, yclept Peacock, found himself in more evil case than the rest."

"He got across with 'Mother,' but was duly done in by 'Father.'"

"And when he arose from his trouble, he was soused and in bad odor."

"And his spirit was low within him."

"And he said unto one, 'Put out thy hand and catch my steed, that I may seek elsewhere than comfort, which here is denied me.'"

"But he excused himself saying: 'Nay, but I have other things to do! Keep thou thy Sun on thy back, and get thee thus to Burkill's Bungalow.'"

"And the young man's heart was sore within him!"

"But the young man kept the Sun on his back, and journeyed thus for many hours!"

"And he came unto the City of Woosung, which lieth at the mouth of a river which is called Whangpoo!"

"And Peacock was exceeding wroth!"

"And towards the eighth hour of the evening watch in the Race Club he spake thus: '...'"

"And his name became known unto all people as 'Quo Vadis.'"

"And during the journey with the Stewards, the young men murmured among themselves, saying: 'Have they brought us into this wilderness to drown, and if

REA WINNER OF KIANGWAN PAPER HUNT

Fine Crowd Out To See Big Field Take Up Chase

FINISH IS CLOSE

Dismal Jimmy Grows Reminiscent About Kiangwan

YESTERDAY'S HUNT BY "DISMAL JIMMY"

It was written that Saturday was to be a Kiangwan hunt, and Kiangwan brings many memories. It is the privilege of age to indulge in reminiscences, and "Dismal Jimmy" has passed his prime. It was he who took part at the first Kiangwan hunt, laid by John Johnstone, and it was old Bornite who piloted that hunt for miles and miles over jumps of the steeplechase variety, and worse than steeplechase quality, and quantity more than were ever called for in any steeplechase. Many began that hunt, but the grief was awful! The riders did not know the country, and the cries and gurglings were dreadful as, one after another, they sank into some bottomless pit. Only seven finished that hunt, and the finish was over the steeplechase course at Kiangwan, where Grayrigge on Busybody pipped old Bornite at the last jump. The day was piercing cold and 80 riders started. Poor old Hooper was first to come to grief. He is dead now, poor chap, and I remember that Gumby Gibby on Henwick, Arnold on the Plover, and that cheery old sport J. H. Teesdale, who was on the card last hunt, rode Drycrane. They were all on the card. It was that hunt more than anything else which gave Kiangwan its unsavoury reputation, for despite the few who love it and carry on an energetic campaign in its favor, there are many who will not be convinced, while the distance and awkward approach both for men and horses, is a factor to be reckoned with.

And now that I am indulging in reminiscence, I must mention Peacock, Kiangwan always reminds me of Peacock. Kiangwan and Peacock are indissoluble. The history of Peacock was recorded in touching language by "Johnny Walker," upon whom he peace. He called it "The Parable of the Lost Dog." It ran as follows:

"And it came to pass that on the second Sabbath, the Stewards called upon them the young men and said: 'Lo! and behold, we will show you a new Handicap Course, and the name of that handicap course is Kiangwan.'"

"And the young men consulted one with another, and they said: 'Tea, verily, we will put our courage before us, and go forth to the victory which lieth in our hands.'"

"But the young men were troubled upon that journey. 'And they fell foul of the trial that were put upon them.'"

"And one of them, yclept Peacock, found himself in more evil case than the rest."

"He got across with 'Mother,' but was duly done in by 'Father.'"

"And when he arose from his trouble, he was soused and in bad odor."

"And his spirit was low within him."

"And he said unto one, 'Put out thy hand and catch my steed, that I may seek elsewhere than comfort, which here is denied me.'"

"But he excused himself saying: 'Nay, but I have other things to do! Keep thou thy Sun on thy back, and get thee thus to Burkill's Bungalow.'"

"And the young man's heart was sore within him!"

"But the young man kept the Sun on his back, and journeyed thus for many hours!"

"And he came unto the City of Woosung, which lieth at the mouth of a river which is called Whangpoo!"

"And Peacock was exceeding wroth!"

"And towards the eighth hour of the evening watch in the Race Club he spake thus: '...'"

"And his name became known unto all people as 'Quo Vadis.'"

"And during the journey with the Stewards, the young men murmured among themselves, saying: 'Have they brought us into this wilderness to drown, and if

BARNEY GOOGLE

By Billy De Beck



We escape that death, to break our necks?

And the Stewards hearing these murmurings made haste to appease the young men, and changed the Handicap to the Home Country, whereas the young men were greatly rejoiced and all the people shouted with gladness.

So with Kenny Brand it lay to provide the bill of fare for Saturday, whereupon that veteran sportsman Bertie Burkhill, came forth, and ordered to his what he called an old man's Kiangwan Hunt. In his old age, Bertie Burkhill has relaxed his Bismarckian rule that women should not fare forth with him. It was a hard stern law, come from the old hard robber barons of feudal times, but Bertie has mellowed with age, like good old port and now with jovial countenance he greets the galaxy of beautiful damsels who wait upon him to help him lay the trail.

So on Saturday afternoon Bertie Burkhill got away with his little old man's hunt and a very successful little effort it was, no very terrible jumps were perpetrated—certainly nothing over sixteen feet—and all those who finished thoroughly enjoyed themselves—the views of those who didn't finish are not asked and are not wanted. The wonderful Social Union was out the most expensive animal that ever appeared in a Kiangwan Hunt. They say he actually cost more than a thousand pounds. He jumped beautifully for an animal, until he put his foot into a trap and down he went with his own owner rolling over and over like a hot rabbit mouthing dust, cabbages and bits of onion.

The start was at the back of Burkhill's Bunn and it fell to Xa Scribble to address the pack in kind and gentle words, telling them that a snag lay near the Railway Line and that he knew not where the kipped herrings they were going to but that he would go with them. With a yell they were off and made straight towards the Railway.

There was one very nice little jump which everybody liked but Newbigging, who here, ended his hunt and went home again. Then came another nice little jump, when Dolly Dargano split up the S.O.S. signal. The Police are always handy, and Kenneth Bourne flew to his assistance and together they rolled into the ditch. Then came another nice little jump in fact, a pair of them at right angles, and here young Paterson stopped, vaguely, to admire the reflection of his ugly mug in the still black water. There was a splash, and no more Paterson! But where he disappeared, up comes Robinson legs flapping, arms waving, but all to no avail—plunk—no more Robinson! Now behold Archibald Rose courteous of demeanor and debonaire of aspect—his aspect was the last of him that was seen! Alas we must tear ourselves away from these harrowing scenes for, mind you, there was more than one jump in this hunt.

So far Bertie Burkhill had merely provided the *hors d'oeuvres*, the piece de resistance was yet to come. That was a horrid, black hole, yawning like the Pit of Tophet for its victims.

Hickling was the first to come to grief with a spluttered curse, then Archie David proposed that Botello dashed into him and Drakeford following suit, pushed the pair of them into the bottomless pit. The atmosphere of the hunt was dusty, but in this jump it was particularly blue—as blue upon line of horizon pressed upon each other straight for the smoking cliff.

And now the wonderful Social Union and his rider showed the mud, while other lesser lights floundered all about. Springie got far ahead and looked every inch a winner. David Brand pressed him close, but alas, he also chucked the mud for the fourth time in four jumps, and, gallant sportsman that he is, he refused himself to the inevitable—this means he walked home.

The young Moon mounted on the steed which had brought Trotty of the Tanks so near to victory found himself in evil case. Dreamland certainly was not got—he stuck at every jump, bounding the airfield Moon up into the air, as if to join his celestial nakamata, then letting him down again with a bump till he barely knew whether he was over the jump or vice versa.

The gallant Lemarchand, generally known as Fash, was one of the best and consistent performers of the afternoon. He cleared every jump in magnificent style, showing the young bloods how hunting should be done.

But now the flags are in sight, the strenuous Springfield was in shade, but, methinks, he dreamed too much, anyway, he went wrong and the Inimitable Spark took up the running, but he also was of too independent a turn of mind, so that he lost his place and the evergreen Teeddale rose ahead accompanied by Rose, the eventual winner, and Piddling Wilson, who was second, and won the heavyweight.

The card reads as follows: Start: C. R. Burkhill's Bungalow, Piddling; A. W. Burkhill's

Hunt Laid By: A. W. Burkhill and J. K. Brand.

1—A. J. Rea on Hairpin.
2—W. D. Fiddes-Wilson on Blazing Corn.
3—R. Moob on Dreamland.
4—H. Matland on Gray Cloud.
5—G. C. Asker on Accelerator.
6—J. H. Teeddale on Cape Horn.
Heavyweight winner.

A. B. Thompson, J. K. Brand and Benbow-Rowe Winners of Holiday Hunts.

New Year Hunt

Though first and foremost a master of hunting, in which he has no equal, Maurice O. Springfield, during the New Year holidays, showed he could make a very nice fox. Always original and with a native cunning entirely his own, he goes where he will, and the hunt follows it. Having been so fortunate as to be the heavyweight winner on Saturday last, the aforesaid Maurice O. Springfield was, of course, disqualified from competing in the two next events, as he was asked to lay both the New Year Hunt and consented to do so.

Hunters have been really spoiled this Xmas (Dec.)—Six hunts in twelve days—a record to be thankful for, and lovely weather a bit cold at times, and dusty all the time, but still everybody had a lovely time, except perhaps our rental Master Grayfrize, who is down with diphtheria, and Dr. Davis, our valued Commissioner of Public Health, who damaged his shoulder last week. To both these gallant sportsmen our best wishes for a speedy recovery, and back to the hunting field.

And now more particularly to chronicle the New Year Hunt.

"Springie" and Harper, excited as being among the happy winners during the holidays, went off merrily with a fair pack of hounds, starting from Pinkie Lane. The Master, Mr. G. Grayfrize, upon whom peace, was in bed with diphtheria, and it fell to Xa Scribble to start the pack, which he did promptly at 3:30. They were a gallant bunch of riders, lots of them sporting their pretty pink coats, and they were bold, had bunch too. There were over a hundred of them all, and they were determined to have it as soon as opportunity served. There was Enery Lester, who has already been favored this year with success, and Greig and Jack Liddell whose turn for the supreme honor is presently to arrive. General Macvaughten led a fabled band of chummers on the left flank, who were minded to be first over the first jump, whatever might befall. The Inimitable Spark was there, but alas, his plum colored coat had gone. We shall never know what we have lost in that plum colored coat—how many times, amid the dust and reek of many a hard fought hunt, it has loomed in front of us, borne by its gallant owner as a beacon of salvation!

"It was tattered, it was torn, you could see it had been worn."

"That little, little coat, that 'Sparkie' wore!"

Alas, that Sparkie was unacquainted with that plum colored coat, for assuredly he would have written Sartor Resartus. It is alleged that Harcourt or Enery Lester senior, the wealthy one you know, or some nabob, with more money than he wants, will come forward with a suggestion to have a paper hunt museum, and that the tattered fragments of that historic garment will be laid to rest with due honor, accompanied by the sad story of the hunting confraternity.

But, enough of Sparkie's coat and back to the pack, for it is with the yelping, lusty hunters that we are immediately concerned, those who with a cheer and a yell are off to meet their fate, whatever may befall.

The first time this season they tackled Pinkie's line they went at the middle of the first jump where it was very big and where I seem to remember that Mr. Silt came to grief and lost his pony. Now, taught by experience, they went more warily, and there was no grief worth mentioning. The pack then took the usual three platforms, bought the usual check, to the left, eventually found the trail as usual, along the usual run, towards the Mole-skin Wade.

After that things were not as usual, for Louis Andrews raised a hoarse croak on the left, and led the whole pack on a forlorn hope over the platform on the left. Over they went, every man-jack of them, until realising the folly of the proceedings, they all came back again, riding as desparately as they went. It was just like the ebb and flow of the tide. They then continued their run to the Mole-skin Wade, where H. D. Rodger fell and lost his pony, but kindly hands caught it for him at the Wade, for which he was duly grateful.

The dust was not so bad on the Memorial Line and the jumping was good, but H. D. Rodger fell again, and crumpled himself all up; but unlike Humpty Dumpty willing hands thrust him once

more into the saddle and he continued his perilous career.

Meantime the pack had arrived at the bridge, foraging by the prophets, where they had to wait, and they took quite a time in passing. When they were all over, except Hughie von Molenstam, who was in no wise disposed to hurry, the word was given and the hunt went off with a snap and a bang into the Rubicon Creek. Fortunately there was no water in the Rubicon, for low spring tides are on, and all the water has run into the sea. So nobody got wet. They all crawled up the farther bank like flies out of a granite pot, and galloped for Clearwater. Some went one way and some went the other—there was a general mix-up, but most of those who had gone wrong came back, except Moon, who having gone too far to return, found it wiser to jump Clearwater and thus chip in with the hunt than to go all the way round the Creek again. There was a mighty splash by Clearwater lagoon; the natives, as usual, had erected bamboos on the field leaving a passage about one foot wide for a hundred ponies to pass. David Liddell could see no sense or reason in this, nor for the matter of that, car 1. But David Brand is a practical man, and his pony was a super-practical pony, so taking the usual track, he proceeded to push the other ponies overboard, a pastime he seemed thoroughly to enjoy, while David Brand gave an exhibition of the difficult art of collecting bamboos and ropes at full gallop from the country-side. The effect was much admired.

The Hunt was now upon the track of the Christmas Hunt, and things began to look serious, for carried on by their impetuosity, the horse band of riders made straight for Westward Ho! platform, and, if unchecked, would have run all the way to the Christmas finish on the Bee Line. Gentle readers, at least those of you who have not been cowboys on the wild plains of Texas, or cattle punchers on the Ranges in the days of Deadwood Dick, have you ever seen a stampede of wild cattle? No! Well then, I hope you'll never have to stop a hunt in full career. It can't be described 'cause it isn't describable. But it was done, and the hunt were safely headed on the right time, straight for Marah. Then it happened again—the pack leaped the Marah water-jump, and struck another batch of old paper, and off they went on a ding-dong gallop for Hunglow.

To stop this bunch was hopeless; they evidently thought they were going to run the handicap course over again—for paper trails lay through this part of the country. The trouble was that Springie had ordered "stringie" paper, so that it could easily be recognised, but owing to a misunderstanding, he only got common white paper, and as this part of the country has old trails in every direction, it was a marvel that the day's proceedings did not terminate in a "no hunt."

With the proverbial luck of the paper hunters, however, quite half the hunt nosed out the right trail, round Panama and straight towards Pons. Had they taken Pons, nothing could have prevented a "no hunt," but fortunately the riders saw the new trail over Pons platform, and obedient to the call, the hunt swung away to the left, and the situation was saved! The trail then led them over the flats and round the end of Barrier Creek, and along the low land, to the finishing jump on the Barrier Line. But the hunt was too excited to think, they ignored the low ground, where, if the going was rough, there was comparative safety, and took to the well known run on the high land, where mud gies galore mingled with jumps and nasty holes, lay in wait for them. The pace was very hot, and many fell, rolling over and over among the mud pies, but A. B. Thompson on Silverwing managed to hold his own, and thus added the New Year hunt to his

Xmas trophy. Stranglehound on Nordborg pressed him hard, and so did Greig on Mistlight, and these two came in second and third, then Robie Gordon on Blazing Corn, Newbigging on Wyntersfield, and Offer on Buffalo completed the fortunate six which contained no heavyweight. None could be live in such going. Thompson is a modest lad, he could scarcely believe his good fortune but he is a straight and hard rider and deserves his double win. For this achievement he was duly "called to the Bar" in the Race Club in the evening, and compelled to make a speech, in which the lack of audibility was more than compensated by the excellent sentiments expressed.

Nearly everybody who managed to reach the last jump, got over it easily enough, except Mr. Soyka, who was kind enough to give a "special performance" for the amusement of the kiddies, who thoroughly enjoyed their days out, and all went home to tea quite happy.

The card reads as follows:

1. A. B. Thompson on Silverwing.
2. P. Stang-lund on Nordborg.
3. J. C. Greig on Mistlight.
4. R. Gordon on Blazing Corn.
5. D. L. Newbigging on Wyntersfield.
6. J. Offer on Buffalo.

THE NINTH HUNT

Springie's second effort was in the Rubicon on Wednesday, January 2. It was a short and sweet hunt, and was much enjoyed. There was much dust, but little grief, and comparatively little jumping.

The start was at the well known Miss Johnson's line, hard by the Hunglow Golf Club, and the field was not a very large one. The pack was easy to handle and was sent off promptly to time, and away they went racing up the line toward Jacky Liddell's Bungalow. A veteran Bertie Burkhill, exhorting the pack to swing to the left, so as to take the little dry cut which lies there, but few heard his words in time, and most of them missed it out.

At this stage of the game Kenney and David Brand, mounted on their fiery mustangs, were far ahead of the pack, racing each other for precedence, but they soon lost their way near the Short Bridge, and the hunt caught up and passed them, until all had to wait at Obstruction Wade.

Springie had laid the bridge instead of the wade, because of ice, so when the hunt were let go, they crowded together through the gap on the left, instead of following Springie's trail which led round by the open country on the right. They gained nothing by squashing through the gap, because presently they were running heel back towards the wade. This mistake was very soon righted, and the pack streamed in full cry over Mr. Soyka, and straight for the Chauffeur. But the Chauffeur was not laid. It was too horrible! So Ye Scribble found the way through the village on the left, and the pack squashed through after him.

And then away, ding dong for the Twins, and the Succawell Creek, and No. 12 trees, where one man and two horsewomen stood, where they shouldn't have been, showing the way. Then right through the village at No. 12 trees, though the paper was not actually there, but further on, and then H. G. Robinson bought a check to the left, and Ye Scribble carried on, over rut and furrow and grip, with one low to high jump, where Brodie refused, and Robinson fell, on over the Socchow Creek, caught up and passed now by Kenny Brand, J. H. Teeddale, Greig, and other bold riders, to the finish at Fort.

The hunt was quite a short one, so that it was over before the spectators arrived. At which not a few of them were bitterly disappointed. The card reads as follows:

1. J. K. Brand on The Young Bird.
2. E. A. Brodie on Seafield.

3. J. C. Greig on Black Adder.
4. J. H. Liddell on Goodfellow.
5. J. H. Teeddale on Cape Horn.
6. E. A. Benbow-Rowe on The Dearhound (Heavyweight Class).

Spot And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

his plays and rather agree with the Tientsin critic who wrote in the North China Mail:

"Something remarkable happened last night. A show was put on the Gordon Hall stage which was not only first-class in its own line, but altogether surpassed expectation. Further, for the first time in a long and weary experience, we have actually come across what we never hoped to see—a professional actor, young also, who apparently under-estimates his own ability."

"This a statement not to be made recklessly, but it is only fair to make it. The deliberate, effortless yet effective acting of Mr. Tom Fenwick forms a positively masterly performance. The Tientsin public have seen a good many shows which claimed to be masterly and turned out to be mediocre; to sit them through was an act of self sacrifice. But here is something different."

And Tom Fenwick is also a poet. We have heard a great deal about the rickshaw coolie recently. We have done what we could to make his lot a little less burdensome. Then let me give you the following lines from the pen of Tom Fenwick.

THE RICKSHAW BOY
You hot perspiring human horse, I marvel at your bliss,
Are you sad or glad to force Your bread from men like this?
To grunt and run and pant and sweat,
Beneath a burning sun.
Your plantain plate of rice to get
When all the running's done.

For its "Chop—Chop" up in China, While its "Lakas" in Malay, And its "Judi Jao" in India, The burning livelong day, You grunt and sweat and pant and pull,
To reap your rich reward,
Your blessings are as bountiful As strings on monochords.

When I came East, I could not ride,
I seemed all wrong to me;
I walked, and let them all deride,
The cause with "Jeu d'esprit".
But custom is a cunning pest,
Even princes she will beat.
And now you pull me with the rest
Along the dusty street.

And its "Chop—Chop" up in China, While its "Lakas" in Malay, And its "Judi Jao" in India, The burning livelong day, I often wonder when you die, And leave that sweating shell, If you will ride—beyond the sky Or draw one still in hell.

Recs Defeat Police In Cup Semi-Finals

(Continued from Page 1)

Police halves, and made splendid chances for his mates.

They had hard luck when, with Pridmore out of goal, Johansson finished in a three-one win for sent in a straight one but Gavley the Recs.

got his foot there just in time. They got through once more, however, Johansson loosing from well out and finding the corner of the net with one which was too good for anything. Pridmore saved the Police once or twice more, before the game finished in a three-one win for sent in a straight one but Gavley the Recs.

BRAND'S SPECIALITIES

Chicken, Ham and Tongue

Galatine in Glass - \$1.75

Turkey and Tongue Gala-

tine in Glass - 1.75

Oxford Brawn in Glass - 1.75

Truffled-Boar's Head in Glass - 1.75

Calves Tongues in Glass - 2.50

Rolled Ox Tongues (whole) in Glass 3.50

DOMBEY & SON, LTD.

150 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

Phone West 641



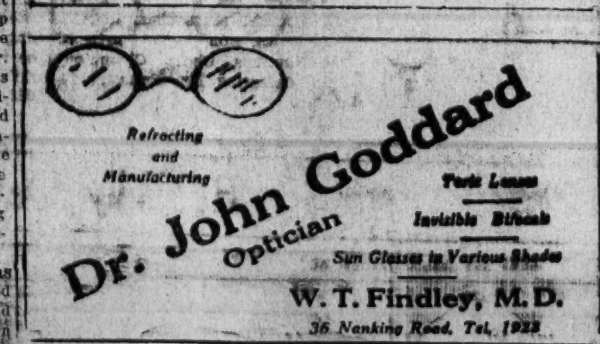
The "THREE CASTLES" Virginia Cigarettes

The Cigarette with the Pedigree

POWHATAN—the mighty Indian Chief and Emperor of Virginia with whom the English Colonists had more adventures than Captain Smith at least found welcome. In 1585 it was recorded of the people over whom he ruled: "of their Tobacco we found plenty, which they esteem their chiefe Physicke. The savagery soon, the very streets of Jamestown were sown with Tobacco" till the enterprising ancestors of the House of Wills began to make their famous Cigarettes from Tobacco cultivated with more care than Indians ever dreamed of. The "Three Castles" Chief among Virginia Cigarettes—chief in flavour, in fragrance & in capacity to govern the most fastidious appetite.

W.D. & H.O. WILLS
Bristol and London, England.

W.O.S.



Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Refraction and Manufacturing

Periscope Lenses

Invincible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanjing Road, Tel. 1923

Passengers' Baggage—All Risks of Accident
Ashore and Afloat including Fire and Theft—

Send for prospectus
C. E. SPARKE INSURANCE OFFICE
44 Kiangse Road.
Agents:—Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.
Whose Am't is covered £2,000,000.

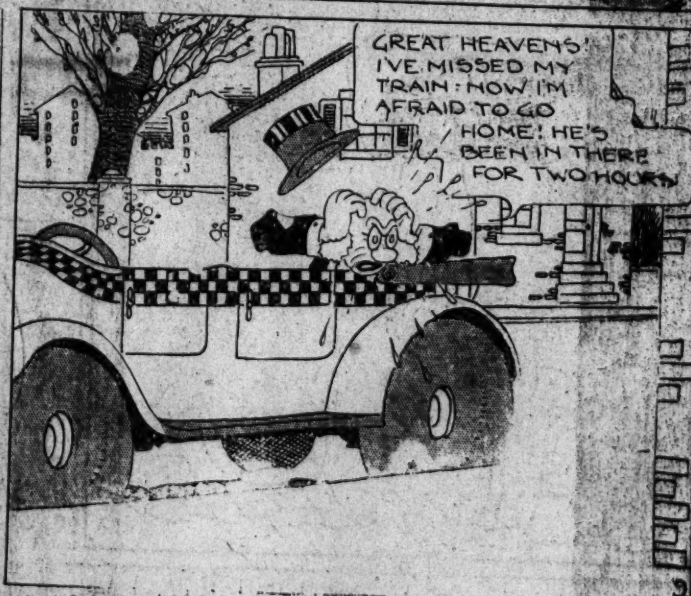
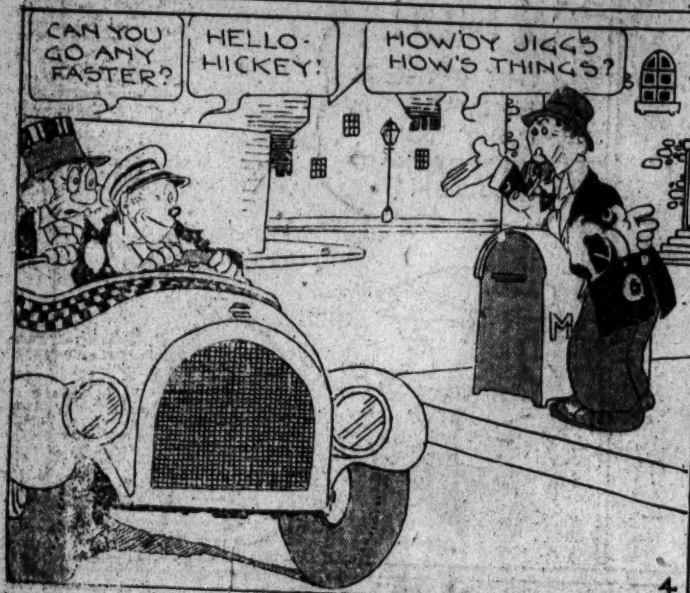
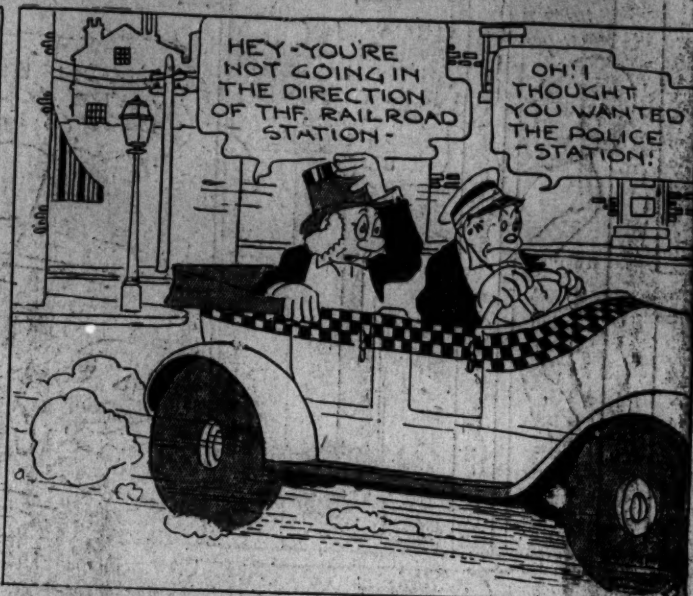


A horizontal cartoon strip featuring seven characters. From left to right: a black cat sitting and looking towards the center; a girl lying on her back reading a comic book; a boy sitting and reading a newspaper with the words 'COMIC STRIP' visible; a couple sitting together, both reading comic books; a small child sitting and reading a comic book; a man lying on his back reading a comic book; and a dog sitting on the far right. The entire strip is enclosed in a simple rectangular border.



See BARNEY GOOGLE and SPARK PLUG, Every Day In THE CHINA PRESS

Bringing Up Father



© 1923 BY INT'L FEATURE SERVICE, INC. "GREAT BRITAIN RIGHTS RESERVED"

